PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,812—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

CHUBB'S SIX LEVERS
DETECTOR LOCKS
FOR
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.
PERFECT IN ACTION;
HIGHLY FINISHED; AND CHEAP.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th Oct.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	3003	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers,	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallmesching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	Gde Grisogono	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

*Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S. S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer Visitors.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Oct., at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 10th Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 8th Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 8th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. "Doo. BALDUINO" .....15th Oct., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
IN
CHINA AND GLASSWARE
AND
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
TABLE AND BED LINEN,
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE,
BEDSTEADS,
TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS IN NEW PATTERNS.
New Goods for the Coming Season now being imported.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS IN ORDER OF DEMAND.
THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance:—

	Rs.	a.
Flotsam. By H. Seton Merriman	2	0
His Honor and a Lady. By S. J. Duncan	2	0
March Hares. By George Forth	3	0
The Mind of the Master. By John Watson (Ian Maclaren)	4	0
The Heart of Princess Osra. By Anthony Hope	2	0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler. By A. E. W. Mason	2	0
The Scenery of Switzerland. By Sir John Lubbock	4	8
The Heart of the World. By Rider Haggard	2	0
In Scarlet and Grey. By F. Henniker	3	0
The Downfall of Prempeh. By R. B. Powell	3	8
Barabbas. By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle	2	0
The Broom Squire. By S. Baring-Gould	2	0
Briseis. By William Black	2	0
A Rising Star. By David Christie Murray	2	0
Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy	2	0
Cameos. By Marie Corelli	3	0
The Sorrows of Satan. By Marie Corelli	2	0
Three Men and a God. By Lt.-Col. Newnham Davis	2	10

NEW GOODS,
SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HELMETS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &c.
OXFORD, CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
FLANNEL, AND TWEED SUITINGS,
DRESS SUITINGS,
FITTED BAGS, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, &c., &c.
INSPECTION INVITED.
THORPE AND CO,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BURNETT'S
DISINFECTING FLUID
FOR THE PREVENTION OF
BUBONIC FEVER, CHOLERA,
SMALL POX, TYPHOID, &c.
IT has been established by the incontrovertible fact that it has a powerful influence in preventing or destroying those peculiar local conditions of the atmosphere under which contagious Diseases are most frequently developed and propagated. When the Solution (1 to 100) is poured over matter contained in drains, etc., etc., from which offensive gases are constantly thrown off, it combines with the gases (particularly with sulphuretted hydrogen) at the moment of their liberation, and renders them harmless, or by chemically acting on decaying substances, it altogether prevents their evolution. It, therefore, acts as a powerful Sanitary Agent, by depriving the atmosphere of those conditions which impart additional force and virulence to the disease.
Per bot., As. 14, Re. 1-10; per gal., Rs. 6-9.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW (1896) EDITION.
KEMP & CO.'S
PRESCRIBER'S PHARMACOPŒIA,
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.
A LARGE NUMBER of NEW REMEDIES HAVE BEEN ADDED, and the SHAPE of the BOOK ALTERED to a MORE CONVENIENT SIZE.
AN INVALUABLE WORK
OF REFERENCE FOR
PRESCRIBERS
AND
PHARMACISTS.
PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PORTABLE
DISINFECTANT
EUCALYPTI
NAPHTHALINE.
This powerful Disinfectant arranged so that it may be carried about in the Pocket without inconvenience.
A SPECIFIC AGAINST INSECTS.
Per Box Cash, As. 8. Credit, As. 9.
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
WINES AND SPIRITS,
Bottled by J. CONNELL.
WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz. Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND" ***	" "	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	" "	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	" "	23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	" "	26
IRISH WHISKY	" "	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S ****, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S *** (10 years' old)	" "	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Pog" Brandy	" "	28

GEMMED RINGS.
AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business &c., Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE PATENT
"MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.
PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.
A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.
ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."
1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DISINFECTANTS, A SAFEGUARD AGAINST INFECTIOUS EPIDEMICS.
KEMP'S
10 PER CENT. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER,
which, on account of its guaranteed strength, uniformity, and cheapness, is now largely used by many Municipalities, Schools, Mills, Private Families, etc. It acts not only as one of the best and most well known of DISINFECTANTS, but its regular and careful use will often save the visitation of such terrible scourges as BUBONIC FEVER, CHOLERA, ENTERIC FEVER, and diseases of the like nature.
Price, Rs. 7 per cwt.; Rs. 130 per ton, Cases free.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS, NOTICE!!
ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.
SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	.....	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—				Cash. Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size) do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		"	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100		"	4	8
Cartado 1A do.	100		"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "APOLLO" SHIRTS.
UNEQUALLED FOR STYLE, WEAR, FIT.
QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, OCT. 8TH.
AMATEUR OPERA COMPANY
WILL PERFORM THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
COMIC OPERA in 2 Acts Entitled
BLUE-EYED SUSAN.
(written up to date.)
CHARACTERS.
GENTLEMEN.

Captain Crosstree.....Mr. Sinclair, R. I. M.
William .....Captain Berkeley Levett A.-D.-C.
Gnatbrain .....Surg.-Capt. Slayter, A. M. S.
Doggrass .....Mr. Westmacott, Welsh Regt.
Hatchett .....Major Bethune, 16th Lancers.
Baker .....Mr. Hicks, R. I. Rifles.
Bosun.....Captain Young, 10th Hussars,
Admiral of Red .....Mr. Williams, 20th Hussars.
Admiral of hite .....Mr. Watson.
Admiral of Blue.....Mr. Conchney.

LADIES.

Dolly Mayflower .....Mrs. Iremonger,
Daisy Dimple .....Mrs. Prevost.
Susan .....Mrs. Oldham.

LADIES OF THE CHORUS.

Mrs. Bethune. Mrs. Sinclair.
Mrs. Fagan. Mrs. Girvin.
Miss Bagnall. Miss Shewan.

CHORUS OF FISHERMEN, SAILORS AND MARINES,
ORCHESTRA :—The String Band of the DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.
The whole produced under the direction of Major BETHUNE, 16th Lancers.
Performance to commence EACH EVENING at 9-15 precisely.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4 ; Balcony Stalls, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 and Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors—Half Price to Pit and Back Seats.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL"

ARRIVED 5TH OCTOBER, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th October, 1896.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1896, at 3-30 p. m., for transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1896.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 3rd, to THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, September 29, 1896.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHAMPAGNES,

SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 90
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 96

USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 74

This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 56
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 60

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

One SATURDAY the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted circular brougham.
1 handsome silver grey Arab, 14-1, goes in harness and saddle, believed sound.
1 handsome strong dog-cart with harness, cushions newly tyred.
1 bay pony, 13-2, quiet in harness, very good hack, has been ridden by a lady, can play polo.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHOWPATTY AND GAMDEVI ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 327 of 1895.

Hajee Sultanalli Shustri of Bombay, Moghul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Bombay at Don Tad 3rd Row without the Fort, an adjudged lunatic, by his committee and guardian ad litem Ebrahim Nathoo of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Khoja gully without the Fort. (2) Shaik Ardool Aziz bin Ally Ebrahim, and (3) Shaik Mahomed bin Alli Ebrahim both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty road outside the Fort of Bombay ...Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree dated the 1st day of August, 1896, passed in the above suit and under the instructions of the plaintiff abovenamed, with the consent and concurrence of the 2nd and 3rd defendants abovenamed, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1896, the undermentioned immoveable properties, and the right, title and interest of the parties to this suit therein.

Particulars of the property.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground and cart called Chowk Pole, with the messuage, dwelling-house, bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being near Chowpatty in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 509, and new No. 2490, old survey No. 630, and new survey No. 7993, and by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 9 and now under No. 16, and bearing ward No. and Street No. and containing by admeasurement 1947 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the property now or formerly of Vinayek Moroba and partly by the property now or formerly of Pandurang Narayen, on the west by the Gamdevi road, on the north by the property of Rowjee Pandurang Panchkalsi and on the south by the said Chowpatty road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of Mooljee Jewraj, the mortgagor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments standing and erected thereon situate at Gamdevi road without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 55, 56 and 57, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 509, and new No. 2492, and old survey No. 630, and new survey No. 1-7992, and bearing ward No. admeasuring 1,552 square yards or thereabouts, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the properties of Raghoba Vasnaji, Bhawoo Vithoba, Harry Balajee, Purshotum Manockjee, Bapu Manockjee and Pandurang Narayen, on the west by the Gamdevi road aforesaid, on the north by the part of Ramchandra Raghoba and others, and on the south by the property of the said Mooljeebhoy Jewraj the mortgagor, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Matubnai and Jamiatram, attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Framjee Moos and Mehta, attorneys for the 2nd and 3rd Defendants, at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Green Street, Fort, behind the Telephone Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, table ornaments, Brussels' and Persian carpets, brass bedstead, large iron safe and stand, &c., the property of J. R. FALKOVICZ, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of very valuable and substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship, consisting of drawing-room suites, revolving top office table, elegant single and double mirror door, almyras, marble top, table, teapoys, dressing and washhand tables, to match, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, next to the Fire Brigade Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak-wood, dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture, made by Wimbridge Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a nearly new 14 stops mahogany cottage harmonium, by Stoney and Clarke, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, fish aquarium, sewing machine, safety bicycle, little used gentleman's saddle, flower pots, Brussels' carpets, large aviary with birds, table ornaments, pictures, jail-made coir matting, &c., the property of Dr. W. M. ALEXANDER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES USED AS TANNERIES, AT DHARAVI, NEAR MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunny Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October, 1896, the following valuable properties :—

LOT NO. 1, AT 3 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government tocca land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, factories, and chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11395 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 19, 24, 2, 5, 15, and 27, new Nos. 16505, 16544, s-15837, s-15761, 15782, and 15906, and new Survey Nos. 3740, 3739, 2-a 3-a 290, b-289, 5-289, and 8-289, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6122 to 6127, and Street Nos. 11 to 16, Dharavi Road, and bounded on the south and east by the Dharavi Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Chini Remal, and on the west by the property of Fakeer Mahomed Mustavi, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

LOT NO. 2, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, factories, and chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 220 feet from north to south on the eastern side thereof, and 85 feet on the western side, and 285 feet from east to west on the northern side thereof, and 255 feet on the southern side the area thereof being 4,575 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by batty ground of Bhindla Bhoyer, and batty ground of Ebrahim Saheb Nowrungay, on the west by the Government ground, on the north by the battyground of Nagea Jas. King, and on the south by batty ground of Bhicar Kolly and batty ground of Madhavrao Bhaskerjee, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 197, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6334, 6335, and 6337, and Street Nos. 223, 224, and 226, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

LOT NO. 3, AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings factories, and chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the south of the said Dharavi Road in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,605 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6295, 6299, and Street Nos. 181, 188, Dharavi Road, and bounded on the east by several pieces or parcels of land respectively, belonging to Acoly Patel, Bhoocho Chakoor Pudma, Junka and Bhinda Bhundari, on the west by vacant land, belonging to Ismail Russool, on the north by the said Dharavi Road, and on the south by the land belonging to Sookru and others, and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Marine Lines (opposite the New Bungalows) the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Hinks' and Ditmar's, lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels' and Persian carpets, etc., the property of Captain H. JENNINGS.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs, Kemp and Co.'s premises, the very valuable and artistic French, polished blackwood and teakwood, dining-room, drawing-room, office, and bedroom furniture made to order by Mr. Devjee Canjee, superior electro-plateware by Reed and Barton and by Treacher, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of ALFRED H. ELLIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of stores consisting of leather pieces, pawlins, forges, Singer's sewing machines, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1896.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against AGENTS CLAIMING to be representatives of this LONG-ESTABLISHED COMPANY or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof, or similar Names, without authority.

The Offices, Shops, and Godowns of TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, are situated in the following places only :—

BOMBAY ... ... Esplande Road
BYCULLA ... ... Bellasis Road.
POONA ... ... Arsenal Road.
MAHABLESHWAR ...

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name, or any other name than that of "TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a written authority signed by the Manager, and no lists, periodicals, or books are genuine unless they bear the full name of the Company thus :

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that Mr. G. PRIER de SAONE and Mr. H. STAUBER, have been ADMITTED into our Firm as PARTNERS, from this date.

PRIER de SAONE & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1896.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Sahib. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 British, in cash, before bidding at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.

Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to noon on 20th October, 1896, for the SUPPLY at the Jhansi Depot, of the Articles below noted, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1897 :—

I.—Oils comprising Castor, Cocoanut, Kerosine, Linseed Boiled and Raw, and Tallow, and Cotton Waste.
II.—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
III.—Miscellaneous European Stores.
IV.—Stationery.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (I, II, III, IV), and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), for the articles included under headings I, II and III, should accompany tenders and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred), should accompany the tender for stationery, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
G. M. OLIVER,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 29th September, 1896.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL COMPOUND non-condensing ENGINE of 20 H.P., by the Glenfield Company, Limited, Kilmarnock.

Dia of H. P. Cylinder ..... 10"
Dia of L. P. Cylinder..... 16"
Stroke ..... 2 feet.

The Engine is fitted with a governor and moveable gear and is in good condition. It was purchased in 1883. Very little used. Price Rs. 3,921-6-8.

STEAM HAMMER.

A 10 cwt Steam Hammer by B. and S. Massey, Manchester, and in good condition ; perfectly new, never used. Price Rs. 3,509-14-7.

WEIGH BRIDGE.

Length of platform ..... 15' 11"
Breadth..... 5' 11¼"
Fitted with P. W. rails ..... 5' 6"

apart. It is fitted with relieving apparatus which prevents the wear on the knife edges when not in use. It is constructed to weigh four wheeled wagons up to 21½ tons. Makers' name Hodgson and Stead, Manchester. Price Rs. 2,076-12-10.

Reasonable offers for the above Machinery will be considered by the Undersigned.

R. J. W. OATES, Manager,
Umaria Colliery.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8 ; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee,

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allow when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	,, 4,500,000 =	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 4,130,000 =	,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 9 0
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water, 11-8m., 11-48s. Low water, 4-54m., 5-8s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Solicitors' examination, High Court.
Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Mahaluxmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvie, 3-30 p.m.
Mr. Twinning's Concert, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Golf Club match.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS BOWLS TOURNAMENT.—Intending competitors in the Bowls Tournament are reminded that entries close on Friday next, the 9th instant.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Gungaram Kassinath, residing at Moogbhat Lane, has reported to the police that his servant Rama absconded on Monday, taking with him three tolas of gold, of the value of Rs. 84-8.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE.—The Rev Mr. Scott, M.A., of the Wilson College, will speak on "Burns," to-night (Wednesday), at 8-45 o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. Central Rooms, Apollo Bunder. There will be music, and the meeting is open to the general public.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September last was 3,170, the daily average being 106, and the number of new admissions 886, Fifty-three children were vaccinated this month. Parsees 491, Mahomedans 9:5, Hindus 1,147, Christians 607. *N.B.*—There was no case of the "Bubonic fever" here.

THE BORAH DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the Borah Charitable Dispensary last month was 6,009, among whom 2,113 were males, 2,378 females, and 2,118 children. The average daily attendance was 220, out of the total number of 5,786, from Islampura, 770 from Market, and 53 from Fort. Prevailing disease was fever.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—At this dispensary established in Panchavati, Nassik, 4,800 patients were treated during the month of September last. Among these 2,020 were males, 1,044 females, and 1,136 children. Seventy-eight minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed during the period.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the New Churney Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Chaganlal Oomiashunker, a student, aged fourteen years, the son of a mendicant. On the 24th of August last the deceased was walking along the Khetwady Main Road, when he accidentally trod on the tail of a dog, which was lying in the street, and which immediately turned round and bit the boy on the left leg. The boy went home, and some household remedies were applied to the bit, and he appeared to be doing well until Monday last, when symptoms of hydrophobia set in and his uncle took him to the dispensary of Dr. Bhalchandra at the New Churney Road. Dr. Bhalchandra was examining the deceased, when he became convulsed and died there. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was recorded.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of September the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 3,045. Among them the number of new admissions was 809, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	43	9	38	80
Vanias	88	17	47	152
Brahmins	134	21	49	204
Lohanas	13	6	6	25
Other Castes	242	40	66	348
Total ...	520	93	196	809

The average daily attendance was 101.

THE MURDER AT KHALASEE CHUCKLA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Shaik Ismail Junglee, a blacksmith, aged thirty-six years, who was stabbed with a knife on Thursday last by Abdul Rahiman Fateh Mahomed, lately a type manufacturer in the Bombay *Jam-e-Jamshed* Printing Works, and from the effect of which he died at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the Sunday following. Acting Superintendent Wilson and Inspector Power, and Constable Barker, were present at the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Inspector Power in his evidence produced the dying declaration of the deceased, taken by Mr. Sanders-Slater on the same day. The evidence of two eye-witnesses was also recorded. The coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Abdul Rahiman, who was then committed by the coroner, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

NOTORIOUS BURGLARS :—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Balcrishna Madhew *alias* Nemania and Sonoo Gainoo, both residing at Gilder Street, with house-breaking and theft of a wooden box, containing wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 42-4-8, the property of Inderji Lavji, a grocer, having his shop on the ground floor of a house at Grant Road, where he also resides. On the morning of the 1st instant, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, complainant was aroused on hearing some noise in his room, and on getting up saw the two accused standing near a wooden box in the corner. He raised an alarm, on hearing which two neighbours ran up to the shop, and arrested the two accused and handed them over to the police custody. On making an examination of the room the complainant discovered that the place was broken into by removing some of the planks of the wooden partition at back of the house, by means of a chisel which was found lying near the place. A wooden box, containing wearing apparel, was also found stolen from the room, but on a search being made, it was subsequently found lying broken open near the sweepers' passage. Accused No. 1 admitted five and No. 2 two previous convictions. His Worship convicted them on this occasion too, and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Parsee Gymkhana, Marine Lines, regarding the death of Pallonji Pestonji, aged thirty-nine, formerly a working box maker, but recently unemployed, residing with his relatives at Cheera Bazaar, Girgaum Road. For the last three months deceased had been suffering from an abscess on the liver, which made his life disgusted, and he often expressed himself to destroy his life. For the last two or three days, he was out of his mind. About 9 o'clock on Monday night Pallonji was found missing from home, and though his relatives made a careful search for him throughout the night, they failed to find him anywhere. Yesterday morning the relatives continued their search along the Kennedy Seaface, when they came across some clothes, which the deceased was wearing when last seen alive, and which were found lying on the beach opposite the Parsee Gymkhana. This discovery led the relatives to believe that he might have been in the water about that place and they directed their search accordingly, with the result that the body of the deceased was discovered floating on the surface of the water in the sea opposite the Parsee Gymkhana. The body was removed and taken into the Gymkhana. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE FEAST OF OUR LADY OF ROSARY, MAZAGON.—This feast was celebrated with much eclat on Sunday last. It was preceded by solemn vespers, and attended by a large concourse of clergy and laity. The solemn high mass was ushered in at 10 a.m. amidst the sweet strains of St. Cecilia's Band. At the gospel the devotees stood awaiting the preacher, and not a few were surprised to see the pulpit occupied by the commanding figure of the famed preacher of the day, Father Walrath, S. J., who spoke for about half-an-hour, during which he was listened to with rapt attention. He went into the history of the term "patron" or "patroness," adverted to the meaning and the sense the terms "patron" and "client" bore in the Roman Law, and having pointed out the duties of the Christians in general, and of the parishioners of Rosary towards their patroness, he alluded to the music of the Mass. He considered that the choice of the piece was unfortunate. He thought the decorations of the church were well done; however rich and costly they might be, he might say that they had the precedent of their Divine Master, Who did not consider that annointing &c., of his hands, &c., by Mary Margaret with rich perfumes was open to censure or reproof. In conclusion, the Revd. gentleman spoke in feeling terms of the famine and plague, and earnestly begged the people to have recourse to the powerful intercession of the Mother of God, of which appeal every heart felt as it were lifted in union with the tone and sentiments of the preacher.

SERIOUS ASSAULT BY AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.—Shortly after half-past 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Appaji Sambhoo, a Hindu, formerly a maistri, but at present out of employ, owing to the unsound condition of his mind, went to his sisters house, at the 3rd Lane, Camatipoora, and attacked his wife, named Rajabai, who had been residing there for some time past, and stabbed her with a table-knife, inflicting seven superficial wounds. It appears that for the last few months the man has been out of mind, and frequently behaved himself like a madman. He occasionally visited the Byculla Police Office, and alleged that the "Ranee Sircar" was indebted to him to the extent of two lakhs of rupees, and made other rambling statements. He constantly quarrelled with his wife for her supposed infidelity to him, and frequently ill-treated her. Consequently about two months ago, he parted from her, and since then he used to ramble about the streets of Camatipoora, and maintained himself by stealing his wife's property and selling and pledging the same. On Monday morning, the wife went to attend her sister-in-law, who has been confined of a child a few days ago. She took her mid-day meal there and went to sleep. About a quarter to 2 o'clock in the afternoon accused went there and stood near the door. On seeing him the sister-in-law aroused Rajabai, who got up and saw her husband standing near the doorway of the room. The accused then suddenly rushed at her, and drawing out a table-knife, struck her, inflicting seven incised wounds on her person, viz., two on the right forearm, three on the left forearm, one on the left hip, and one on the left side, all the wounds being about half-an-inch to an inch long and half-an-inch deep. Accused then ran downstairs, and was making his way towards the 4th Lane, Camatipoora, when a policeman arrested him with the knife in his hand, stained with fresh blood on it. His dhotur was also found stained with blood. The police then proceeded to the house and removed Rajabai to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained under treatment, and is progressing favourably. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged the accused Appaji Sumbhoo, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to his wife, Rajabai, by means of a knife. His Worship, after hearing the facts of the case, ordered the accused to be sent to the police surgeon for examination.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—A Parsee Calendar, entitled the "Zoroastrian Calendar," is published annually about the time of the Parsee New-year, by Mr. Muncherji Hosungji Jagosh, editor of the "Satya Mitra," and proprietor of the Bombay Vartman Press. This Calendar contains much useful and noteworthy information regarding the Parsee community. It is a very useful book of reference for the community. It lays before us all the events of the past year, which we may wish to keep a record of. The present calendar opens with an account for the year of the munificent charities of the Parsee community, which amounts to ten lakhs of rupees. Among the donors of these charities, Sir Dinshah Manockji Petit, Bart., stands first, his charities amounting to Rs. 1,09,406. They go either to establish or help educational institutions for the poor, dispensaries, memorial funds, residences for the poor, fire-temples, towers of silence, and for sinking wells, tanks, &c. A portion of these charities has, moreover, raised an institution for quite a new branch of education. It is the one entitled "Sir Dinshah Petit, Bart., School for Sheet-metal Working and Enamelling." Even English orphanages, societies, and other Christian Associations are not without some help from these charities. At the request of the Poona Camp Education Society, Sir Dinshah gave a sum of Rs. 7,527 for the building of a new premises for the school. Another sum of Rs. 7,000 was likewise given for building an American Mission School in Shirar, a village near Poona. The sums set apart by Sir Dinshah to help the poor of other communities, amounts to Rs. 34,282. Shett Bomanji Dinshah Petit follows in the footsteps of his father, and his charities amount this year to nearly Rs. 14,000. Bai Dinbai Petit, who has been popularizing her name after her husband, the late Mr. Nasservanji Manockji Petit, has expended a sum of Rs. 193,814 for various charitable institutions. Out of these Rs. 97,000 go to the raising of the Jehanbordi Sanitarium, Rs. 9,000 to the building of a fire temple at Viara, a village near Nowsaree, Rs. 8,000, to the construction of the road leading to the Tower of Silence at Surat, Rs. 12,000 to the building of a fire temple at the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, at Parel, and Rs. 50,000 to the funds raised for instruction in the higher rituals of Zoroastrianism, while the rest goes to the help of various minor funds. Bai Motlabai Jehangirji Wadia, who is another charitable lady of the Parsee community, has expended a sum exceeding half-a-lakh of rupees. Other charitable Parsees have given nearly six lakhs of rupees in charity. The sum given in pious memory of dead relations amounts to two lakhs of rupees; and the addition of some new religious institutions established last year brings the total amount to ten lakhs of rupees. The portion of the calendar which enumerates the titles and various offices conferred upon the Parsees, the University degrees obtained by them, the list of new Parsee barristers, lawyers, judges, etc., and the scholarships and prizes won by them, shows the remarkable progress of education among them. The list of general events gives a sketch of the patents obtained, the lectures given, and public meetings held by the Parsees. Then follow short sketches of the lives of all well-known Parsees who died last year. The longest among these is that of the notable events in the life of the late Mr. Cursedji Furdoonji Parakh. Then follows a long, and indeed a very useful, list of the names, occupations, and residences of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay.

A MARRIAGE PROVIDENT FUND.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the notice issued against Anthony deQuadros, agent of the Family Provident Society, at the instance of Cooverji Jamshedji Daruwala, who charged him with cheating and criminal breach of trust.

The complainant in his information stated that in March, 1895, de Quadros started the Family Provident Society with the avowed object of assisting persons of both sexes who contemplated marrying. On the faith of several representations contained in the prospectus, he was induced to become a contributor. Defendant had now given notice of closing the society without consulting the members. The agent had taken from him (Cooverjee) Rs. 90, assuring him that at the marriage of his brother he would get a bonus. He went with his friend, Mr. Sorabji Byramji, to the office to receive his money back, but without result.

The notice was called on for argument, yesterday, when Mr. Brown appeared in support of it; and Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgar appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Brown said that such societies had increased of late in Bombay, and no proper supervision was exercised over them. Although it was stated in the prospectus that it would be registered, nothing had been done towards registering it since it was started. Bonus had been promised to the contributors, but none was given. The object appeared to be to secure 15 per cent. as commission, office charges, and reserve fund. All the outstandings up till June last had been recovered, but no bonus was paid. If the directors were of opinion that the society would not go on, they should have closed it earlier.

Mr. Chichgar, said that there was no legal obligation upon the directors to register the society. The names of such directors, as Sardar Nana Moroba, Mr. Ameruddin Tayebji, Mr. P. S. Kharcghat, and Mr. Michael R. deQuadros were a guarantee that the society was managed by people of position, and the prospectus was issued after they had approved of it. The reason why the bonus could not be given as promised was that the first estimate of the number of marriages at 18 per cent., rose subsequently to 75 per cent. Mr. Chichgar then gave particulars as to how complainant became a member of the society, and criticized the various allegations made by him in the information.

The magistrate, in disposing of the matter, said that the notice was dismissed. The prosecution relied chiefly on the fact that the company was not registered, though the prospectus said that it had to be, and that cheating required merely that a person should be deceived, not that he should at the same time be dishonestly or fraudulently induced to part with his property. It could not be seriously alleged that Anthony de Quadros or the directors had no intention of registering the company, and made this statement as a feint to subscribers. The parties were, therefore, referred to a civil court.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—OCTOBER 5.

10 p.m. ... 83·2

TUESDAY.—OCTOBER 6.

6 a.m. ... 81·1
10 a.m. ... 85·9
2 p.m. ... 88·7
4 p.m. ... 88·2

"TOMMY, how did you get the back of your neck all sunburnt?" "Pullin' weeds in the garden." "But your hair is all wet, my son." "That's perspiration." "Your vest in on wrong side out, too." "Put it on that way a purpose." "And how does it happen, Tommy dear, that you have got John Brown's trousers on?" (A long pause.) "Mother, I cannot tell a lie. I've been a-swimmin."

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious of nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

DOUBLE EXECUTION AT THE COMMON PRISON.

RAJANA SAYAJI, a Kamati, and Ramkuber Balluck a Purdasee dhobie, were executed, yesterday morning, on the gallows erected on the west side of Her Majesty's Common Prison, under the personal supervision of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Criminal and Civil sides of the Jail, and Surgeon. Lieutenant-Colonel Waters. Both men were convicted and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, at the last Criminal Session of the High Court, the former for having murdered his kept-mistress, Maina *alias* Khatiza, with a knife on the footpath near a chawl at Duncan Road, on the night of the 1st July last; and the latter for having on the night of the 29th July last, strangled to death his brother-in-law, Gungaram Sonoo, a dhobie, residing in the compound of the Victoria Technical Institute. From early yesterday morning large crowds of people attracted by morbid curiosity were seen wending their way towards the jail, and by 7 o'clock the road ways in front of the gallows were blocked up by a multitude ten or twelve deep. The gallows were, as usual, completely surrounded by bamboo screens, and so the spectators could only see the heads of the men when they were brought on the scaffolds and the noosewas being adjusted round their necks. Some of the more eager on-lookers in order to get a clear sight of the affair got on the adjacent walls and the branches of trees overlooking the gallows. Mr. Wilson, the Acting Superintendent of Police, was on the spot from early morning with a number of European Police Officers and Native sowars and policemen, and kept the surging crowd away from the bamboo screen.

The circumstances under which the crimes were committed need not here be recapitulated, with the exception that the condemned man Rajana murdered Maina simply out of jealousy, she having left his protection and gone to reside with a Mahomedan. The other prisoner, Ramkuber Balluck, strangled his brother-in-law to death owing to his having disgraced his (prisoner's) sister, who was ex-communicated by her caste people.

After his incarceration into the jail, Rajana forwarded a pitition to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, through Mr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail, on the 8th September, praying for the commutation of the capital sentence passed upon him. On the 12th September last Ramkuber forwarded a similar petition to the Government through the same channel. A few days afterwards replies to these petitions were received from the Government, stating that they could not see any reason to interfere with the sentences, and that the law must be allowed to take its course in both the cases. On these replies being communicated to the two men, they resigned themselves to their fate. They continued to take food regularly, and their appetites did not seem to be affected. Ramkuber wrote one or two letters through the Jail authorities to his brother, requesting him to come and see him, but the brother vouchsafed no reply. Rajana, the other prisoner, was visited in the jail once or twice by his relatives. During their incarceration neither of the prisoners asked for spiritual ministrations. About 6 o'clock in the morning both of them took their breakfast, and about an hour afterwards were penioned in their cells and brought out into the yard, where Mr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail read out to them the death warrants as well as the replies from Government to their petitions in the presence of Dr. George Waters, the Jail clerks, representatives of the press, and two men of the Executive Engineer's Department. After the warrants were read and interpreted to the prisoners by Mr. Juggonath A. Desai, head assistant to the Superintendent, they were asked whether they had anything to say and they shook their heads by way of a negative. They were then marched off to the gallows, being preceded by the hangman and followed by Mr. Mackenzie, Dr. Waters, and others. The prisoners mounted the gallows with firm steps, their appearance being greeted with suppressed murmurs by the crowd. The nooses were then adjusted round their necks and caps were drawn over their faces. On a signal from Mr. Mackenzie, the latch was drawn, and both the prisoners were launched into eternity. Drops between eight and nine feet were given, and life was extinct in both cases within a minute. After the bodies had to remain hanging for the regulation time, they were handed to the relatives of the men for burial.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Saturday. Neither sides played their full strength. However, the teams seemed to be fairly matched. Yet the result proved as great a surprise for the victors as to their opponents. Play commenced at 2-30 p. m. on a wicket which was a batsman's wicket. The Hindus having won the toss elected to bat, and the defence was entrusted to Messrs. Daderker and Kirtiker. Bowling was entrusted to Messrs. P. H. Daver and Commissariatwalla. The Hindu innings opened disasterously. Daderker scored one run of Daver's second ball, and Kertiker was bowled with the third by a ball which bumped most awkwardly; one wicket down for one. Mr. Mathuradas joined Dadekrer. Both of them commenced a careful and vigorous game, and runs began to come in fast. Several bowlers were tried. Mr. Daderker was playing in grand form; his cutting was very pretty and his drives secured many boundaries. Mathuradas also played in a good form, but gave three chances on the wicket, rather low and hard ones, which were not accepted, and he made a good use of his renewed lives by making several strokes to the boundary on the mid long. The score went up by leaps and bounds, and the telegraph showed 113 runs at 4-15 p.m., when Mathuradas was caught out; 2 wickets down for 113 runs, Mathuradas scoring 42. Banda joined Daderker, and having raised the score to 116, the Hindus closed their innings for 116 for 2 wickets down. Banda scored one run not-out and Daderker 61 not-out without giving a chance. It was now 4-20 p.m. After the usual interval of 10 minutes the Parsees commenced their batting at 4-30 p.m., Daver and Sanjana being entrusted with their defence. Chonker and Purshotam commenced the attack. Daver was bowled by Chonker in his first over without disturbing the telegraph and R. E. Mody joined Sanjana. Both the batsman were playing a very careful game and Mody punished Chonker twice by hitting him to the boundary. It seemed as if a stand was going to be made when Chonker, clean-bowled Mody for 17 runs, the telegraph showing 28 for 2 wickets. From this point the Hindu bowlers had their own way. Chonkar was bowling in a splendid form; some of his balls were simply unplayable, and he took six wickets for 29 runs. Purshotam also came off well and toor fous, wickets for 21 runs. The Parsee tried their best to ward off the follow on, but the whole side was out for 54 runs at 5-30 p.m., and there being still 15 minutes' time for play, the follow on was not saved. Thus the Hindus won the match by 62 runs, and it is very gratifying to note that the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana have this year lowered the colors of the local Gymkhana. The following is the full score :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

N B Daderker, not out	61
G R Kirtiker, b Daver	0
Mathuradas, b Daver	42
Banda, not out	1
Chonker, Gosavi, Masurker, Dhondi, Mamoo, Purshotam, Shivker	to bat
Extras	12
Total	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Daver P	95	3	43	2
Commissariatwala	20	0	13	2
Naigamwalla	20	2	8	0
Mody	40	1	21	0
Dastur	20	1	6	0
Kharas	30	1	13	0

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

E H Daver, b Chonker	0
M H Sanjana, b Chonker	11
R E Mody, b Chonker	17
P H Daver, b Chonker	0
K K Kharas, b Purshotam	0
K Seervai, b Chonker	5
D D Naigamwala, b Purshotam, c Chonker	2
J M Dastur, b Purshotam	7
B M Gamdevia, b Purshotam	6
J S Bamji, not out	0
H F Commissariatwala, b Chonker	0
Extras	4
Total	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Chonker	57	4	29	6
Purshotam	55	3	21	4

POLITE DOCTOR (cautiously) : "Your husband is suffering from overwork or excessive indulgence in alcohol stimulants. It is— ahem—a little difficult to tell which." Anxious Wife : "Oh, it's overwork. Why, he can't even go to the theatre without rushing out half-a-dozen times to send off telegrams."

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A WIDOW'S ATTEMPT TO MURDER HER INFANT.

IMPERATRIX *VS.* FATTUBI KOM ABDULLA SAEEB.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. L. C. Crump, Assistant Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in June last, convicted the accused of an attempt to murder her infant, and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The accused had appealed to Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who rejected the appeal.

The accused was charged with attempted murder, it being alleged that, on the night of the 23rd June last, she was delivered of a male child, and that she threw the child into a privy pit, twelve feet deep, intending to cause the death of the child. The accused was a Mahomedan widow, and it was beyond doubt that she was delivered of a male child. She herself admitted it. About noon, on the 23rd June, a newborn child was found in the privy pit, belonging to one Vazirkhan, a trust-worthy person, whose evidence the court accepted. The injuries caused to the child were trifling, and its death eight days afterwards could not be traced to its having been thrown into this pit. The accused lived in the house of her brother-in-law, Umersaheb, and this man and his wife, Mashabi, stated that, after the child was born the accused declared her intention of making away with it; and that in spite of their remonstrances and resistance, she left the house with the child. The accused said she was unconscious at the time, and does not know what happened; and if this were credible, Mr. Crump thought it was quite possible that either Umersaheb or Mashabi, and not the accused, was the person who threw the child into the pit. But such a supposition was negatived by the fact that, on the 1st and 2nd July, she made a full confession before the committing magistrate. She now stated that she was unconscious at the time, or rather out of her mind. There was nothing in the evidence to support this statement. The accused in her confession clearly stated that she wished to make away with the child in order to avoid the disgrace that would attach to her if its birth became known. The depth of the pit, the time, and the surrounding circumstances all showed clearly that she meant to kill the child, not merely to abandon it. She was sentenced to a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, taking into consideration all the evidence in the case, rejected the application.

A CASE TRIED SOMEWHAT PERFUNCTORILY

IMPERATRIX *VS.* BALKRISHNA LUXMAN SAVANT.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. W. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, who, in July last, convicted the accused of theft, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four months. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. R. V. Desai, appeared for the accused. The complainant, Kundlik Hari, stated in his evidence before the magistrate that he was the nephew of one Ramchunder, the founder of a charity. He went with the books and papers in court to the shop of the accused, who forcibly took them from him. He then put his hand in his pocket after slapping him, and took out Rs. 40, and then made him sign a paper, stating that he would not complain to the police. He did so however; and the books and some money were found with the accused by the police. The magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence of the complainant and his witnesses. He could show no cause against conviction. He called witnesses to prove his defence, stating they were present when the things were given to him by the complainant, but they swore they knew nothing of the matter. In appeal it was agued for the accused that the circumstances disclosed by the prosecution itself should that no offence had been committed, whatever the civil liabity of the accused might be to the complainant. It was further urged that it had not been shown that the accused had any dishonest intention within the meaning of section 378 of the Penal Code, and that in fact the accused's position in life entirely preclude the possibility of such dishonest intention.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decisions, said: This case has been tried somewhat perfunctorily, and we are unable to discover the motive by which the accused is supposed to have been actuated when he took the books and the money. The defence, however, was a denial as to the money, and an allegation that the books were given to the accused by the complainant. This is not proved. We are sitting in revision, and not in appeal. We must, therefore, allow the conviction to stand, but we alter the sentence to one of fine of Rs. 200, in default four months rigorous imprisonment.

A DACOITY CASE AT BELGAUM.

IMPERATRIX *VS.* TIPPIA BIN RAMA AND TWO OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in August last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for five years each. The Sessions Judge, in charging the jury, said that, as to the fact of the dacoity, there could be no serious doubt. The main question was as to whether any or all the accused took part in it. As to the first accused, there was a full confession before an English magistrate, subsequently retracted. In the present state of the law, Mr. Beaman said he could hardly recommend the jury to convict on that confession unless they were perfectly satisfied from the evidence that the confession must be true, and the retractation false. As to the accused Tippia, the complainant knew him before, and it was suggested that they had had a quarrel, and that the complainant expected some injury at his hands, and was predisposed to recognise him, perhaps even deliberately named him falsely. The Sessions Judge told the jury the argument cut both ways; for if there was a quarrel, Tippia, would have been the readeer to loot his enemy's house. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the accused; and they were sentenced as mentioned above. Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the appeals.

ALLEGED SWINDLING OF A COFFEE PLANTER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, recorded further evidence in the case in which Haji Rassool Khan, a coffee planter, of Terrikeri, Cadur District, in Mysore territory, has taken out a summons against Syed Ahmed, describing himself as a spiritual head, and his domestic servant, Kalanderkhan, charging them with theft of a tin-box, containing currency notes, of the value of Rs. 5,400, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation in respect of the amount.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hosain Khan, solicitor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, defended both the accused.

Hajee Abdul Gani, the second complainant, being recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, said he had been to Mahim. He stayed there for 15 minutes. Raj Mahomed, accused, and himself went upstairs. All stayed there for a short time, because they liked the fresh sea air. All left the house together. He did not see Raj Mahomed pay Rs. 5 to the landlady. He came out of the house first. While he was standing on the Oota others joined him. Hajee Rasool Khan took him to a goldsmith's shop. He (Hajee) gave the goldmith two pieces of silver to be made into rings. It was a longish piece of silver, and rather flat. None of them was a molten round piece. They were lying in the purse, and were brought with him from his native country. Rings were ready the next day. A day after giving the silver the gold piece was given to the goldsmith. If Hajee Rassool Khan stated differently that must be taken as true. It is not true that when the rings were ready Hajee Rassool Khan put them on and prostrated himself before the fakir. These rings were afterwards given to the witness. When the piece of gold was given to the goldsmith he was not asked to test it. While describing the whole story he told Inspector Roshan Ali about the goldsmith. During the recital of the story Raj Mahomed, who was sitting there, interrupted and said the rings were made at a goldsmith's. He went with Inspector Roshan Ali during the progress of the enquiry, but it was not to intimidate the goldsmith from giving evidence for the defence. He did not live separate from the rest of the family. Coffee plantation is the common property of all the brothers. All share the proceeds. Coffee gardens stand in the name of his brother. The money first goes into his brother's hand because he is the manager. During his last three months, stay in Bombay, he was lodging and boarding with Haji Rassool Khan.

Re-examined by Mr. Kaji Kaoiruddin, witness stated he went to Mahim twice. First he stayed there only a few minutes. Second time he went there, accomphnied by Inspector Roshan Ali and others. They went to the alleged house. Inspector Roshan Ali obtained a recommendatiory letter purported to have been written by Morar Rao. The letter was subsequently taken by the Inspector to his superior's office. He had to go to the office of the Police Commissioner in connection with the latter.

Here a discussion arose whether details of the letter could be dealt with at this stage of the case. Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin said as the letter was referred to in the cross-examination he was entided to get it explained. It was argued on the other hand that though the witness referred to it it, was a voluntary statement. But Mr. Kazi replied the cross-examination was not divided into voluntary and non-voluntary statements: the whole statement, of whatever nature it may be, is cross-examination according to the Evidence Act. If the court thinks necessary it may allow the other party to cross-examine on that. The magistrate said he would consider the matter. The case was then adjourned to the 9th instant.

NEEDS ANOTHER,— Doctor : "No appetite? Then buy a wheel, and you will soon have one." Patient (a year later) : "I've lost my appetite again, doctor!" Doctor : "Why, where's your wheel?" Patient : "It gave me such an appetite, I had to sell it to buy food."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE reports from our representatives at Khorassan, in Northern and North-Eastern Persia, which, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardien* is told, may be expected from the Queen's printers in the course of three weeks or a month, will not be pleasant reading, for British and Indian trade with Russian Central Asia has almost disappeared. The heavy Customs duties levied all along the Russian frontier line from the Caspian to the Pamirs are proving an all but impassable barrier for the British merchant.

THE Queen (says the *World*) is in excellent health and spirits, and has already derived much benefit from the bracing air of Upper Deeside. Her Majesty is personally supervising all the arrangements for the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Russia to Balmoral, and intends to accompany them to a proposed picnictea at Linn of Dee, a visit being paid on the same day to the Falls of Quoich and Mar Lodge.

ANOTHER illustration of the kindliness of the Queen has been given in connection with the recent accident to the royal train at Penkridge, near Birmingham. A signalman, named Powell, was knocked down and killed by the pilot-engine. Hearing of the accident Her Majesty made inquiries, and Sir Dighton Probyn has just forwarded a chaque for £10, and a letter expressing Her Majesty's sorrow.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *St. James's Gazette* a story he believes to be authentic of the early married life of the Queen. In the days when Her Majesty went to Windsor by road she liked to be driven at a rapid pace, a little to fast to please her escort, especially the officers who rode their own horses. A gallant captain, afterwards a renowned M.P., was one day in command, and riding at the head of his troop. Just in front of him, with his back to the horses of the carriage sat the Prince of Wales, then a small child. The captain, directly the party started, lifted his hands and shook his fist in the little Prince's face. The Prince roared with fright, and his Royal mother, quite ignorant of the cause, took him on her lap to pacify him. When the Prince was quiet and resumed his seat, the Captain again shook his fist, and this was repeated all the way down to Windsor. At the end of the journey the Queen learned exactly what had occurred, and issued her command that the officer should never command her escort again. This was just what the captain hoped would happen.

AT the present juncture of affairs, it is interesting to note that the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St. James's Costaki Pasha, is a Greek by nationality and a Christian by religion (says the *Daily Chronicle*). His real name is Constantine Anthopoulus Pasha, which has by some process of evolution become transformed into Costaki Pasha. It is worthy of note that his predecessor, Rustem Pasha, who was of Italian origin, was also a Christian. Costaki Pasha's wife arrived in England the other day from Constantinople. It says much for the state of misrule rampant in Constantinople that the wife of so prominent a man as the Turkish Ambassador to England had hurriedly to leave the capital and seek security from the very people whom her husband has the honour to represent at the Court of the Queen. Madame Costaki and her family are now staying at a quiet little seaside resort on the south coast.

FOR the latest example of topsy-turveydom the *St. James's Gazette* respectfully directs Mr. W. S. Gilbert's attention to the island of Jersey. The Dean of Jersey is mortally afraid that visitors to the Channel Islands are being attracted by the new law legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister in Jersey. Whether this be so or not, it is well therefore that all and sundry should know precisely how far this new law applies to strangers. Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Jersey has now issued an explicit statement of the law, and certainly it raises possiblities of a novel order. Imprimis, the new low only affects domiciled inhabitants of Jersey—that is, either (1) persons born and living in Jersey; (2) Jersey-born persons who do not live elsewhere to such an extent as to have renounced their animus revertendi; or (3) persons not born but living in Jersey and having an animus manendi. But, on the other hand, visitors without these advantages may nevertheless marry their deceased wives' sisters—with one qualification. The marriage is neither illegal nor legal, since Lord Lyndhurst's Act (which made such marriages null and void abinitio in England) does not apply to the Channel Islands. The marriage under the old Jersey law (which applies as being lexloci contractus) is merely "voidable"—that is, during the lifetime of the parties it may be set aside and the children declared illegitimate; but if either husband or wife dies before such formalities are taken, then according to Jersey law a "retrospective validity" attaches to the marriage, and it is valid for all purposes anywhere. However, we venture to doubt whether men are so anxious to marry their deceased wives' sisters as to bother about going to Jersey to do it, when the condition of validiey is that either husband or wife must proceed to die.

WRITING on "Princes as Peacemakers," the *Gentlewoman* says :—

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

PLATED DINNER CRUETS.—A Nice Selection, from four to six Bottles at prices never heard before. Large Selection of PLATEDWARE, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET, from 1st October, "NESBIT HALL," Nesbit Road, Mazagon, now occupied by the Fire Brigade. For particulars apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, or at the premises.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to, 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

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WANTED, An experienced and a practical WEAVING MASTER, thoroughly capable of working about 900 Grey and 250 Fancy Cloth Looms. Must be well up in Finishing, Calendaring and Raising. Apply with testimonials to "No 666," care of this Paper.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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(Pupil of Mr. T. V. Twinning),

BALLAD CONCERT.

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Mr. R. N. MANT, will play organ Solo—
E triacto (Pesarone) .....Schubert.
Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH, will sing—
"Mother Darling".....Hulmund.
"When the Blue Eyes".....Lassen.
"La Serenata".....Tosti.
Miss HUMPHREY will sing—
"A Song of May".....Lord H. Summerset.
Miss EMMELINE DaCUNHA, will play Pianoforte Solo—
Dans les bois (In the Woods), Lizst.
Capt. J. N. MURRAY MacGREGOR, will sing—
"Non e Ver".....Titto Mattei.
Surg.-Capt. F. WADE-BROWN, will sing—
"The King's own".....Bonheur.
Mr. E. McCAUSLAND, will sing—
"By the Fountain".....S. Adams.
and
Mr. S. H. MORSE, will sing—
"Si tu Sapais".....Balfe.
"A Little Mountain Lad"...Rockel.

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WHEREAS a dangerous disease, namely, BUBONIC FEVER, has broken out in certain parts of the City of Bombay, and the Municipal Commissioner is of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 or of any other law in force in Bombay are insufficient for the purpose of effectually preventing the spread of such disease. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, with the sanction of Government, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 434 of the said Act, the Commissioner hereby prescribes the following temporary regulations to be observed by the public and all persons concerned. AND FURTHER that the Commissioner will, if necessary, take such special measures as are hereby indicated for carrying into effect the objects of the said regulations:—

1. In extension of the provisions of Sections 422, 425 and 427 of the said Act, it is hereby prescribed that every person having the control or charge of any building, or part of a building shall, on demand by the Commissioner or any officer to whom the powers, duties or functions of the Commissioner under those Sections may have been or may be delegated, immediately cause such building or part of a building to be opened, and shall permit the Commissioner or any such officer as aforesaid to cleanse and disinfect the same, and to cause the removal for disinfection or destruction of any Grain, Bedding or Clothing or of any other goods or articles found therein.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the objects aforesaid, the Commissioner or any such officer as aforesaid will, whenever he shall deem it necessary so to do, break open and forcibly enter any such building or part of a building, and, without previous notice to the owner or occupier thereof, will cleanse and disinfect the same and direct or cause the forcible removal and disinfection or destruction of any Grain, Bedding, Clothing, goods or articles as aforesaid.

2. In extension of the provisions of Section 424 of the said Act, it is hereby prescribed that any person, suffering from Bubonic Fever, wheresoever found, and whether provided with proper lodging or accommodation, or not, or whether lodged in a building occupied by more than one family or not, shall, on a certificate signed by the Executive Health Officer or by any duly qualified Medical Practitioner that such person is suffering from the said disease, be liable to be removed to any hospital or place at which patients suffering from the said disease are received for Medical treatment.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this regulation the Commissioner or any officer to whom the powers, duties or functions of the Comissioner under Section 424 have been or may be delegated, or any police officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, will, whenever he shall deem it necessary so to do, cause any person in respect of whom such certificate as aforesaid has been made to be removed to any such hospital or place as aforesaid.

3. Every house in which any case of the aforesaid disease exists or has existed shall for so long as the Commissioner shall deem necessary be isolated in accordance with such orders as the Commissioner may in each case prescribe and every occupant of such house and other person who may be therein, or who may resort or desire to obtain access thereto, shall obey any order which he may receive from the Commissioner or any Municipal or police officer empowered by the Commissioner in that behalf, prohibiting ingress to or egress from such house.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this regulation the Commissioner or any such Municipal or police officer as aforesaid, will, if necessary, forcibly prevent persons from entering or leaving such house.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 6th October, 1896.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

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H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8th per cent. in London yesterday, to 110 3-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 117¼. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent.; but the market rates of discount were put down 1-8th per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank paper, say to 1¾ and 1 7-8 per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower at £62. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16d., to 30½d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 65¾ cents per oz.; but, with demand Exchange on London ¾ cent lower, at 4·84 ¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks in London reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 1-32ds. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged yesterday, at 101 ¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·15¼.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 42s. per 416lbs., shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, business done, tone of the market strong; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 40s. per 416lbs., buyers, same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, market strong; Brown Rapeseed at 39½s. per 416lb, sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market strong; and Linseed, at 34½s. per 416lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm. The Liverpool Wheat market was strong.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 12,000 bales including 1,000 East Indians; Imports 7,000 bales. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4 11-16d. yer lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 24 9-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for February-March. In East Indian Cotton the only change in prices was in Tinnevellys, which declined 1-32d. per lb. in both grades. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 3-16 cents per lb., say to 8 3-16 cents, and January Futures were 20 points lower, at 7·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 75,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop to date give the following comparison with those for the two previous years in the same time:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mondays Receipt's.....	75,000	63,000	70,000
Two days' do.	116,000	98,000	108,000
Since 1st September.....	1,112,000	612,000	818,000

Business in our local Cotton market has been very slack again to-day, and the feeling has been quiet, at a further decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices. The purchases reported for shippers' account have been 400 Bengal, at Rs. 176; and 200 Dhollera, at Rs. 186; while the Mills have taken only 150 Wadwan, at Rs. 194; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have remained closed again to-day, owing to the fever epidemic which still prevails in the neighbourhood, though to a smaller extent than before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,759	bales.
Wheat	11,884	cwts.
Linseed.....	7,062	,,
Rapeseed	10,283	,,
Gingellyseed	1,829	,,
Castorseed	7,178	,,
Rice	3,913	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm, and holders of tonnage are asking 11s. to 12s. per ton, for November shipment; but there is nothing much doing.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the rate soon gave way 1-32d. The business done to-day has been of a very limited extent, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 1-4d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50	

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues its downward course. To-day rates for 3½ per Cents opened at 105 5-16 for Money, and 105 3-16 for Account, but declined therefrom in a weak market to 104 15-16 for cash, and 104¾ for the next settlement; but at the close prices were 1-16th better. 102¼ has been the quotation for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—This market has been stagnant to-day and we have no change to report.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 24-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110⅜
3 per cent. Rentes.....	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62
Bar Silver	30¼

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY,

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September, 1896, on 141·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	8,500	90	11,590
Or per mile of Railway	21	60	1	82
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	26,722	75,613	1,188	1,03,553
Total for 0 weeks...	29,722	84,143	1,278	1,15,143
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,563	6,331	26	8,920
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	55	...	77
Total to corresponding date do.	23,735	65,116	655	92,506

Increase for the week.....Rs. 2,670
Do. to date ..... ,, 22,637

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	1,37,000	4,000	2,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	297	9	521
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	7,25,072	8,89,087	31,078	16,45,237
Total for 10 weeks...	8,24,072	10,26,087	35,078	18,85,237
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	98,700	1,18,011	1,454	2,18,195
Per mile of Ry do.	214	256	3	473
Total to corresponding date do.	8,36,913	11,33,000	35,290	20,05,203

Increase for the week.....Rs. 21,805
Decrease to date..... ,, 1,19,966

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September 1896, on 1,675·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,49,000	1,72,000	4,000	3,25,000
Or per mile of Railway	89	103	2	194
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	9,99,588	11,90,253	40,995	22,30,836
Total for 10 weeks...	11,48,588	13,62,253	44,995	25,55,836
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,33,495	1,66,392	8,433	3,03
Per mile of Ry do.	80	99	5	184
Total to corresponding date do.	11,31,701	17,50,050	67,529	30,74,280

Increase for the week .....Rs. 16,681
Decrease to date ..... ,, 5,18,444

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BETTS—September 30, at No. 3, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Lester Betts, of a daughter.

KEENE—September 23, at Dalhousie, the wife of C. J. Keene, of a son.

THOMPSON—September 23, at Fort Munro, Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of Captain Powney Thompson, I. S. C., Punjab Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GODFREY—TALBOT—September 24, at All Saints Church, Srinagar, Kashmir, by the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Revd. G. A. Ford, Captain Stuart Hill Godfrey, I. S. C., to Guendolen Beatrix Nesta, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Adelbert Talbot.

KING-HARMAN—McEUGENS—October 1, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. C. H. L. Wright, Chaplain, Edward Henry King-Harman the only son of Colonel M. J. King-Harman to Emily Florence, eldest daughter of J. G. Meugens, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—September 25, at his residence, Westerfield, Ootacamund, William Hamilton Atkinson, late Manager, Commissariat Department, Port Blair.

WILSON—September 27, at Cawnpore, suddenly, Ellen Wilson, wife of Conductor W. Wilson, Commissariat Transport Department, aged 31.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

OMINOUS references to General Tschikatscheff's mission to strengthen the defences of the Dardanelles are contained in the European papers of the 18th September to hand by the last mail. They serve to show how narrow was the escape from a general war about that date. The *Berliner Post* published the statement that a secret treaty had been entered into between the Russian and the Turkish Governments, by which the former guaranteed to the latter armed support against external attack. In return for this undertaking, the Porte agreed to give the Russian navy free passage through the Dardanelles. The *National Zeitung* referring to the intimate relations between Russia and Turkey, stated that it was reported that the Dardanelles were being strengthened under the direction of Russian officers of high rank, and added:—"The complete isolation of Great Britain, her lack of an adequate army in a sufficient state of preparedness to take the field, the needs of her fleet—all this must contribute to bring about a dangerous overthrow for England if the popular clamour for a crusade against the Turks impels the present or a new British Cabinet to adopt decisive resolutions. The present British Government recognises this. We shall watch earnestly to see the effect of this cold douche thrown upon Great Britain by Russia. If Great Britain wishes to uphold the Armenians she can do nothing more conformable with the object in view than to put an immediate stop to all Turcophobe agitation, and range herself by the side of the other Powers. These likewise condemn the massacres among the Armenians, and do not shut their eyes to the eventuality of the downfall of the Turkish Empire. But they hold fast by the tried political maxim, that the shock of this downfall must at least be confined within limits, and not be allowed to endanger European peace." In Vienna the press ascribed the mission of General Tschikatscheff to the desire of Russia to be prepared for isolated action on the part of Great Britain. *Some of them* enlarge on this aspect of the question, and significantly point out that all the Powers are equally interested in preventing any one of them from taking isolated action. The *Neue Freie Presse* says:—"The great transformation which has been brought about at the Golden Horn during the past year finds most striking expression in the mission of General Tschikatscheff. This event illuminates as by a lightning flash the relations between the Powers, so that one cannot refrain from asking whether in view of recent occurrences in Constantinople, the harmony of the Powers continues to subsist. This much is clear, that the intention of the Powers must be to prevent a repetition of the massacres. The honour of Europe is at stake in the question. It required neither the humanitarian outcry in England nor the cool reception which this agitation has met with on the Continent, to show that a similar line of action was traced out for all the Powers without exception. How they now stand in regard to the question is a problem raising doubt as to whether an agreement still exists. The preparedness of the Powers, in conjunction with the clamorous demand made in England for the deposition of the Sultan and the mission of the Russian General, arouses the suspicion that the Powers, in taking further measures for the protection of their subjects in Turkey, intend at the same time to secure their interests on the Bosphorus in the event of a political revolution. We have the key to the situation in this candid avowal that the Powers are animated by mutual jealousies, and are all equally prepared to defend their own interests if there be a crash at Constantinople.

Oddly enough Russia is the one Power, whose assurances of disinterestedness appear to find acceptance at the hands of the rest. The same journal proceeds to maintain this position with considerable naivete:—"This distrust is not, however, directed against Russia, since this Power is apparently desirous of protecting the Sultan and of preserving the *status quo* in Constantinople. The maintenance of unity among the Powers appears all the more difficult, inasmuch as public opinion in Great Britain seems to threaten a forcible passage of the Dardanelles. Unless, however, all present indications are deceptive, Great Britain, if actuated by the intentions which appear to actuate the Armenian outcry, would remain isolated. The British Foreign Office must be blind indeed, if it does not perceive the significance of General Tschikatscheff's visit of inspection. Great Britain would act alone, and at her own risk, if she undertook the action which the Armenian enthusiasts in England desire. For this her strength is not sufficient, and Sir Charles Dilke's warning voice is more weighty than all the firebrand newspaper articles or letters from Mr. Gladstone. The unity of the Powers has hitherto preserved Great Britain from the danger of isolated action." The significance of all this did not escape the attention of the Foreign Office. Reuter's agency was authorised to circulate throughout the country the very remarkable statement the purport of which was telegraphed at the time, and is compressed in the following sentence:—"'If the Powers cannot see their way to adopt means of co-operation for the purpose of putting an end to the carnage which is constantly going on owing to Turkish misrule, the only course open to the British Government is to stand aside and hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs.'" The *communiqué* added that Great Britain would take no isolated action, but would never again fight to uphold the Turkish Empire. The *Times* emphasised this disavowal of any intention to resort to force in a leader which declared that Lord Salisbury's Government had pursued the policy of protest against the barbaric methods of the Sultan, until "they had brought us to the brink of a European war; then indeed they drew back. Were they wrong to do so?" it asks. "Is the nation really prepared to bring down, not upon itself alone, not alone upon its millions of dependents in Asia, and its tens of thousands of colonists throughout the globe, but upon all the peoples of Europe, the horrors of a universal war, in the hope—for it is only a hope—that the result may be to ameliorate the condition of the Armenians? It is the duty of those who promote the present agitation to give a straightforward answer to this momentous question." The *Standard*, which was at first eager for the agitation, as was the Cabinet of which it is the organ, saw the imminent peril of war and counselled peace. "We must again ask those amongst us who are trying to work the nation into a frenzy against Turkey to proceed with caution. . . Rightly or wrongly, the Cabinets of the Continent have come to the conclusion that it is wiser, better, more prudent, to condone the massacres of the Armenians than to raise the Eastern Question. It is a lamentable state of things, no doubt. But unless we are prepared to ignore the rest of the Powers, and face the possibility of a European war, we must put up with it for the present. If we can persuade the other Powers to act with us, well; if not, we must wait and watch. Moreover, we must take care to remain strong, and on our own element invincible. It is right and proper that we should love justice and hate iniquity. But it is also necessary to remember that it is strength, not sentiment, that is master of the world." Sir Charles Dilke endeavoured to calm the prevailing excitement by drawing attention to the fact that the Empire is not at present prepared to undertake a great war, and that a collision with the Continental Powers might end in disaster.

Lord Charles Beresford took the same view and enforced it with great earnestness. "I am very anxious as to the finality of the present agitation, and, though I heartily sympathise with all those who regard these terrible massacres with horror and detestation, still we have to think of our own country, and the horrors and misery, involving, perhaps, the loss of the Empire, which would probably occur if we went to war without the co-operation of the other Epropean Powers. In my opinion such a possibility is far more shocking to contemplate even than these massacres, terrible as they are. It is my firm conviction that if we go to war alone, the consequences to this country would be more dreadful than they are at present to the Christians in Armenia." It is evident that Lord Charles Beresford saw good reason for putting on the brake resolutely in order to avert a collision. On the other hand, the up-to-date Peter the Hermit urged Lord Salisbury to go boldly forward, send the fleet though the Dardanelles, and trust to the jealousy of the Powers to keep them from interfering:—"Is it reasonable to suppose that, having formulated our policy for the coercion of Turkey, with a plain hint that, if necessary, we will execute it ourselves, Russia and her temporary allies will agree to bring the rotten structure of the Turkish Empire down about their ears in a week? Let England insist on the safeguards, and let her fleet extort them, and who will attack her? The first shot fired at us would start the cataclysm which Russia, Germany, and Austria desire to avert. The complete divergence of their interests would then be manifest, and no common action would be any longer possible. France desires Syria and the Holy Places, and Russia is resolved that she shall not have them. Germany wants to establish Austria at Constantinople, and Russia is determind that Austria shall not go there. Is it credible that with such vital jealousies and irreconcilable aims these Powers would plunge into the Turkish cockpit to prevent England from enforcing the one policy which can keep them from one another's throats by staving off the disruption of the Turkish Empire?" This special pleading for isolated action at all risks will not bear examination. The Continental Powers intimated in the plainest terms that no one of them shall be permitted to tumble the Turkish Empire about their ears and set Europe in a blaze. Lord Salisbury seeing this deemed it prudent to hold his hand. His Lordship must now beware of committing the unpardonable fault of allowing his hand to be forced by the clamour of those who do not understand, as statesmen and the military and naval experts do, what isolated action really means for Europe and the Empire.

THE International Sanitary Board of Egypt is always extremely careful to protect that country from imported disease, and the application to vessels from Bombay of the provisional plague regulations in force since June 1894 is therefore no matter for surprise. As in the case of Italy, our shipments to Egypt are far larger than our indents from her. The tendency of late has, however, been in the direction of less divergence between the sales and the purchases of the two countries. Five years ago, that is in 1891-92, the imports only amounted in value to a beggarly nine lakhs of rupees, while the exports were no less than seven crores and twenty-one lakhs. Last year, 1895-96, the imports had increased to twenty-five lakhs, and the exports had gone down to five crores and twenty lakhs. In the previous twelve months the divergence between the two sides of the account was less than this, as the trade in cotton imported for the spinning of finer counts of yarn in the Bombay mills was stimulated by the respective prices of Indian and Egyptian staples. The trade has since then steadily declined, the mill-owners finding it impossible to make it pay at existing rates. The imports reached 42,674 cwt. in 1894-95; they last year went down to 40,391 cwt., and this year the figure will be considerably smaller. The bulk of our exports to the land of the Pharoahs consists of rice and wheat, a great deal of which however is not consumed in Egypt, but simply goes to Port Said for orders. The trade in wheat fully recovered last year from the low point to which it fell in 1894-95, but it is not likely that in the current year with our deficient crops the recovery will be maintained. Our other principal exports to Egypt are indigo and gunny bags, the former to dye the garments of the peasantry and the latter for the packing of grain. The export trade in cotton piece-goods is small, but there was a noticeable increase during the year. The Bombay share of the Egyptian trade with India is considerable. We take nearly four-fifths of the imports, and we export goods to the value of nearly thirty lakhs. But if the regulations just imposed remain in force for any length of time there is sure to be a considerable shrinkage in the share this city has in the trade. It is to be feared that the example set in Egypt, in Italy, and in Ceylon, in quarantining vessels from Bombay will be followed ere long by other countries. The inconveniences of quarantine are graphically depicted in the letter which we republished yesterday from a Ceylon contemporary, describing the miseries endured on a barren island off Marseilles for a period of five days. But it is possible that passengers from Bombay may have something far worse than this to endure, if the example of Naples is generally followed on the Mediterranean. At the foreign ports in that sea quarantine ordinarily lasts from six to fifteen days, and sometimes extends to a much longer period. The custom is for passengers to be imprisoned in a lazaretto, and for the contents of the ship—animals, goods and letters—to be fumigated, punctured, and sometimes immersed in water, and even in acid. It is noteworthy that the country which takes the lion's share of the world's commerce and contains the largest part of the face of the globe is less partial to the imposition of quarantine than any European power. A quarter of a century ago quarantine laws were enforced in England with severity, but now a quarantine is a most unusual occurrence. The power to enact it rested with the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF THE TSAR AT CHERBOURG.

CHERBOURG, Oct. 5.

Their Imperial Majesties the Tsar and Tsaritza arrived here to-day, and were welcomed by President Faure, the Presidents of the two Chambers, and the Ministry.

The Tsar and President Faure reviewed the French Squadron, and were accompanied by the Tsaritza, notwithstanding the rough sea which prevailed.

A grand banquet was given in the evening, at which the President and the Tsar mutually toasted each other.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE TZAR'S VISIT.

LONDON, Oct. 6, Noon.

The French papers, in welcoming the Tsar and Tsaritza as a pledge of peace, convey the hint that Alsace and Lorraine are not forgotten.

The German papers are equally convinced that the sentiment of Ravanche remains in France.

Their Imperial Majesties have just arrived in Paris, where it is estimated there are three millions of visitors.

QUIETLY SHIPPED TO NEW YORK.

Oct. 6.

The Fenians, Kearney and Haines, have been quietly shipped to New York by the Rotterdam Police.

SPEECH BY SIR W. V. HARCOURT.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, in a speech at Eborvale, said he was in favour of an understanding with Russia on the whole Eastern question and the abrogation of the Cyprus convention.

A RUSSIAN RAILWAY IN MANCHURIA.

PEKIN, Oct. 5.

The construction of the Siberian Railway across Northern Manchuria has been sanctioned, but the branch through Southern Manchuria has been refused.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. H. Byron Reed, Conservative member for East Bradford.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PILGRIM SHIP ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The 6th October has been appointed the day for the coming into force of the Pilgrim Ship Act XIV. of 1895. It has been ordered that the upper between deck contain at least 12 superficial feet and 72 cubic feet, and the lower between deck 16 superficial and 96 cubic feet. The space for each pilgrim shall be that two persons between the ages of one and twelve years to count unless, otherwise provided, as one pilgrim. Detailed rules under the Act are also issued.

No appointments of Additional Members to the Supreme Legislative Council are to be made presently. The first vacancy occurs on the 16th December on the expiry of the term of office of one member unless any resignation is made, and one is possible at the close of the present Session.

THE SIMLA VS. PARSEES MATCH.

The cricket match between the Parsee team and Simla begins to-morrow. Simla have selected a strong team, including some excellent bowlers, and a good match is expected.

THE WEATHER IN SIMLA.

The weather is clear and cold, and seemingly settled now.

CHILDREN'S FETE BY THE GOVERNOR.

POONA, Oct. 6.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst's annual fete to the children attending the various schools, both in Poona and Kirkee, came off on the Volunteer parade-ground, this afternoon, when 1,602 children, from 18 down to the tinniest mites, assembled to partake of his Excellency's very generous hospitality, and enjoy themselves. The whole of the management was carried out in the most satisfactory manner, and reflected the greatest credit upon Messrs. Cocks, the Government House stewards, and De Souza, Superintendent, Ganeshkhind, who were mainly responsible for them.

The scene at the ground after the fun began was an extremely gay and animated one. About fiftytents were requisitioned for the occasion, and these were pitched along the four sides of the Volunteer parade-ground. Each school having separate accomodation provided for it, there was not the slightest confusion. The members of his Excellency's Staff were early on the ground to see that everything was as it should be, and did all they could to make the juvenile guests happy.

The children commenced to arrive at 4 o'clock. Those from a distance were provided with conveyances. Dancing bears and monkeys, charmers, Native acrobats, and jugglers greatly amused the youngsters. Besides the merry-go-rounds, the girls rode camels, the latter being steered by some sowars of the 2nd Bombay Lancers. At 5 o'clock they formed up according to their school and marched into their tents, where they sat down to tea. While the children were at tea, the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Creagh, arrived and visited all children, by whom his Excellency was enthusiastically received. After tea the children romped about and scrambled for the sweeties and nuts which were showered upon them.

Before dispersing each child, big or small, was presented with a souvenir of the occasion, several ladies kindly helping in the distribution. The Governor's Band was in attendance.

The weather was threatening, but no rain fell.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Two more matches in the first ties of the Harris Football Tournament were played off this afternoon, before a very large gathering of spectators.

The first match was between the Middlesex and Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The latter won by five goals to love. Their combination was very good, and gave no chance to the Middlesex, who fought pluckily.

The second game was between the Royal Irish Rifles and the West Yorkshire Regiment. Great amount of excitement prevailed in this match. The Yorkshires started well, and soon made their first goal. After this a somewhat give and take play continued for half-an-hour, at the end of which the Riflemen secured a goal with a grand effort. The game thus having proved a draw, it will be played off tomorrow afternoon; also the winners of the first tie will play.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Oct. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Formosa, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

ADEN, Oct. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning at daybreak.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A large number of important questions have been discussed at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce which commenced at Southampton on Tuesday. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., was in the chair. Among other resolutions it was agreed that the Government should be asked to consider the desirability of appointing competent officers to our more important colonies and possessions, to report on their agricultural, commercial, mineral, and industrial development. A South of Scotland delegate moved that the Government be urged to take every opportunity of furthering commercial union with the colonies. A discussion followed, in which the opinion was expressed that it was Protection which was aimed at, and the motion was withdrawn. Strong complaints were made in reference to South African freights, and two resolutions were submitted—one complaining that the action of the shipowners was unpatriotic and detrimental to the manufacturing interests of this country,—but both propositions were rejected. Lord Charles Beresford spoke to a resolution urging the Government to provide adequate naval reserves. Referring to the political position, he said we should not underrate the fact that Great Britain was isolated in Euprope. He fully appreciated the efforts of humanitarians, but he urged them to do nothing which might plunge their country into war. As one who might be called upon to fight, and knowing the facts, he did not see how we could do the work with the fighting forces available. The resolution was carried. At the second day's meeting proposals were passed demanding that agreements under which the machinery in manufactories is held on the hire system should be registered, as bills of sale are, and, further, that assignments of book debts should also be registered. A Gloucester representative moved a resolution complaining of the state of many canals and aiming at the formation of trusts in connection with them. The meeting endorsed this view. In regard to railways in India, more rapid development was asked for. One of the most interesting discussions was on a resolution in favour of the Continental system by which traders could send parcels through the Post-office and the value of the goods would be collected on delivery. This was opposed in the interests of middlemen, and rejected.

The reports on the condition of the Egyptian cotton crop for August received by the Alexandria General Produce Association:—"The heat has continued intense throughout the month. Irrigation was sufficient or abundant according to localities. In no place did worms appear. In some districts there were fogs, very few in number and light in character, which occasioned no appreciable damage. Thanks to this combination of favourable circumstances, the cotton plants have prospered well, and show an excellent appearance. With few exceptions, all the backwardness previously mentioned has disappeared. It is estimated that the first picking will commence in the second half of September in Lower Egypt, that is to say, about the same time as last year, and a larger crop is expected if nothing harmful happens in the future. In Upper Egypt and the Fayoum the crop, which commenced some time back, is now well advanced. It is larger than that of last year. In fine, reports are excellent, and prospects most favourable." a report from New York on the American crops states: From the south is still being received advices to the effect that recent rains have not been of material benefit, and in many sections of no benefit at all, but we will soon be face to face with large supplies in this country, and in the event of no active demand for them, it may be possible to carry prices lower than those touched on the decline to-day. It may be, however, that the Bureau announcement on 10th proximo, which will confirm, we think, a further damage of 10 points from the condition at the end of July, or about 70, as an average, may bring to the attention of the world's spinners, especially abroad, that this crop may not promise anything like a crop of a size necessary to prevent the world's visible and invisible stocks from being smaller at this time next year than they are now. In these days, everything is dicounted, of a speculative character, whether good or bad. The disposition is, judging by the course of the market this week, to act upon present conditions, which, from a supply point of veiw, are bearish and wait until these conditions become more bullish, when the movement begins to confirm, as it should, a materially reduced yield, not only from expectations of two months ago, but a crop of 8,000,000 maximum which reported crop injury would seem to promise. At this time last year the movement was very slow, on acount of lateness of maturity of the crop; consequently, receipts now make the comparison all the more bearish than had it, twelve months ago, been more free.

The commercial treaty between Japan and China, which has been in process of negotiation for nearly a year past, having been commenced by Li Hung Chang immediately after his deposition at Tientsin and recall to the capital, was signed in the last week in June in Pekin. The exact text has not yet reached this country, but the main provisions have become known. The treaty, it will be borne in mind, is a sort of supplement to the Treaty of Simonoseki, one article of which provides for the subsequent settlement of all commercial questions between the two countries in a fresh treaty which takes the place of the former commercial treaty, and in addition acts as a revised treaty between Japan and China, similar to the new treaties Japan is negotiating with other countries. Thus, the new arrangement fills a double office—it regularises the commercial relations of the two nations after a war, and it gives Japan that abolition of consular jurisdiction which she has been so eager to secure in all her old treaties. She would have had to negotiate with China in any event, and might have found some difficulty had there been no war. The position of the Japanese towards the European Powers was that they were entitled to a revision of the treaties because they had advanced so far in the path of Western civilisation, while China had remained stationary. Obviously, negotiation with China herself on this basis was impossible, so that the Japanese anticipated with some anxiety and misgiving the negotiations on which they would have to enter sooner or later with Pekin. Meantime, the war came and cut the Gordian knot, as war sometimes does. The new treaty then provides for the maintenance of consular jurisdication by Japan in China, but not by China in Japan, and, as the old treaty is expressly abrogated, Chinese subjects in Japan come under the control of the Japanese authorities and not of their own consuls. Japanese are to be allowed to travel in the interior of China for business or pleasure. As to this, I may say that Japan never allowed foreigners to travel in the interior for commercial purposes—benefit to health or scientific research were the only two causes justifying a passport. Contracts made by Europeans in the interior were void, and a foreigner making a contract was never granted a passport afterwards. As to tariff, the favoured nation clause is to apply to the duties on Japanese goods, and the existing provision as to transit duties is repeated from the British Treaty. The treaty further repeats the provision of the Simonoseki Treaty that Japanese are to be free to carry on manufacturing business at the open ports, but this article contains no provision on the point, which, it is known, delayed the negotiations for months. The Chinese contended that goods so manufactured in the treaty ports should pay a duty on being taken to the interior, just as if they were imported from abroad. The Japanese naturally objected, and the matter is not mentioned at all so that the provisions of the treaty of Simonoseki apply. In fact, I am informed that it was determined to leave the matter to be settled hereafter, as the Japanese were eager to open the new ports and get to business as soon as possible, and they were not as eager about this question of manufacturing in particular as when the Treaty of Simonoseki was made, since they have come to see that their interest in it is rather of a negative kind. Accordingly, the duties to be levied on goods manufactured by foreigners at the open ports when these are distributed over the countries are somewhat unsettled, and some other Power will have to take the matter up by and by, for with the power of taxation in their hands the mandarins can crush out these manufactures as effectually as they have done for years past by refusing to allow machinery to enter the country. Lastly, the treaty is to remain in force for the usual period of ten years, and is afterwards to be terminable by a year's notice on either side.

On Wednesday there was considerable difference of opinion as to whether the Bank rate would or would not be raised yesterday, but in the best-informed quarters no further change was considered likely, and this has turned out to be the correct view. On the publication of the Bank return, any surprise that might have been experienced at the retention of the 2½ per cent. official minimum must have been dissipated, for had the rate been raised in face of the figures of the return it would doubtless have created some amount of alarm, as there was nothing in the return to justify a further upward movement. It is generally felt that another rise in the rate has only been postponed, but of course that entirely depends upon the continuance and extent of the foreign demand for gold. Indications point to further large exports to the United States either from France or here, while there is a continued strong inquiry for gold in the open market in London for Continental account. Altogether the immediate future is uncertain, and unsettlement may be anticipated for some while to come. The effect of the absence of any further rise in the official minimum of the Bank of England was to bring about an improvement in most speculative departments of the Stock Exchange. The rally, however, was not by any means pronounced, the general feeling being one of uncertainty with regard to the future, and the recovery which did occur was partially lost before the close of business, while in high-class securities scarcely any check was given to the downward movement, a great number of British Corporation stocks, Colonial Government securities, Home Railway Preference, Guaranteed, and Debenture stocks at the close of the day showing a further fall, ranging from 1 to 3. This is, of course, accounted for by the changed sentiment with regard to the value of money. It is not that these descriptions of securities are being now unduly depressed, but they had previously reached too high a level, and are only approximating to their normal value.

As was generally anticipated, the directors of the Bank of England yesterday declared a dividend of 4¼ per cent. for the past half-year. The net profits for the period were £628,467, the "Rest" on August 31 standing at £3,645,969. After provision of the dividend the "Rest" would be £3,027, 467. The distribution is the same as was declared in February last, but ¼ per cent. more than that made for the corresponding half of last year. The Bank, therefore, has evidently done an increased and more profitable business, notwithstanding the low range of money rates during the period covered.

The *Daily Chronicle* has an interesting article on the situation in America, in which it reviews the chances of the candidates for the Presidential chair. The issue is, of course, still doubtful, but indications for some time past have been favouring the election of Mr. McKinley. According to the authority named, had the election been held a month ago there is no doubt Bryan would have been elected by tremendous majorities. The Republicans admit that they do not yet feel confident that McKinley will be elected, but there is a feeling among them that the silver tide has been to some extent checked; that by argument, literature, and other means they have made many voters realise the dangers which will follow from the adoption of free silver coinage, and that these arguments have been so far successful that while the Republican strength is slowly increasing, Bryan has reached the high-water mark in his campaign, and from now on the tide will gradually recede, and leave him stranded. They are apprehensive, however, of a reaction. Taking the forces at work for McKinley, and comparing those supporting Bryan, the Republican candidate ought to win. Fighting for McKinley is the great wealth and the great intelligence of this country. Supporting Bryan are the working-men, the labourers, firemen, and engineers on railroads, printers, and other skilled mechanics. He can also count upon the support of thousands and hundreds of thousands of farmers, but neither he nor his managers have the least idea to what extent the farmers are supporting him.

The recently reported discovery of gold in Newfoundland has been fully confirmed, and no time is evidently to be lost in proving the extent and value of the discovery. Licences have already been taken out covering the country for an area of thirty-four square miles round the reef, and more have been applied for. An analysis by a London firm shows that the bed rock under the quartz yields 8dwt. 12gr. of gold per ton, while the quartz itself yields 30z. per ton. The bed-rock is said to be of unlimited extent, and only one vien of quartz has yet been worked. It is understood that a large amount of capital has been forthcoming, a considerable proportion of which is English money, for the purpose of developing the new industry. Mining in the colony in the past has been chiefly confined to copper, though of late some valuable coal discoveries have been made. The railway communication in the island is being improved, and altogether the prospects of the colony would appear to be much brighter.

In a report on the trade of Tunis by Mr. Profeit the British Vice-Consul, some interesting statements are made with reference to the importance of British trade in cotton goods with the Regency, and on the possibility of reviving the former large trade in British wrought iron, machinery, and hardware. There is said to be a very gratifying and distinct tendency to improvement in the value of British imports into Tunis. Even according to the official returns, the increase in the case of Brstish goods was last year more than three times the expansion in the imports from any other country. Moreover, there is reason to think that the British share of the trade is much greater than would appear from the available statistics, which are of a misleading character, in so far as they appear to indicate that France is the only important provider of the requirements of Tunis. Much that is credited to France is really derived from other countries. From the import returns it would appear that English trade is confined to cotton goods, and certainly this branch is by far the most important; but even as it is, according to the statistics, do they give a fair return of the real value of this interest? The opinion of those who are engaged in the trade is that the return of English cotton goods are much below the real importation. Tunisian merchants calculate that the return is short by at least 2,000,000f. in the town of Tunis alone, and "even this estimate may be looked upon as erring on the wrong side" The native of Tunis is clothed from head to foot in British cotton cloth, and calculating the population of Tunis at, say, 1,500,000 at the lowest estimate, there can be little exaggeration in saying that they annually consume £750,000 of cotton material, for 10s. per head per annum can scarcely be considered as an extravagant outlay in dress." "Pass through the bazaars of Tunis," Mr. Profeit continues, "or even the smallest country village, and scarcely anything but British manufactured stuffs are exposed to view. Nor is the Arab fond of change; his father and grandfather clothed themselves in these very stuffs, and time has proved their excellence. So long, therefore, as they maintain the same quality of endurance, so long as their cost is relatively no greater than that for the products of other countries, he is unlikely to transfer his custom, and British manufacturers have but to bear this in mind to preserve thair paramount position in the Regency. When it is realised that practically all goods carried to Tunisia in French bottoms appear in the returns as of French origin, the wonder is, not that English trade appears so small, but that it appears so large, when it is understood that whereas boats direct from England only come once in ten days, boats from Marseilles alone, which may bring, and generally do bring, English goods, arrive five times a week, *i.e.*, six or seven French boats for every English boat."

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY BEAT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Polo Tournament, which has taken place annually since its inception in 1882, began yesterday. It is a great pity that the entries are so few, as it has finally resolved itself into a triangular duel, the competing teams being the Durham Light Infantry, the Poona Horse, and our local representatives. The Bombay Gymkhana were as usual somewhat unlucky in the draw, as had it been otherwise they would have had the honour of playing in the final on their own ground, an event which has not, we believe, happened to them for some time past. They are to be congratulated, however, upon the plucky fight they made with that crack polo Regiment, the Durhams, and contrary to all expectation the victory rested with the Poona men with only the margin of one goal and one subsidiary on the credit side.

The game was a very good one throughout, though it lacked the up and down hitting that is generally so conspicious a feature in a Tournament contest. The ball travelled back and across the ground without much advance being made on either side, and was constantly being put out of play. Some idea of the game may be gathered from the fact that it took an hour and a-half to complete forty minutes' actual play; the frequent stoppages for change of ponies beng very marked.

The play of our local men was very good throughout, and they gave an exposition of polo which is certainly many points ahead of what they have done in previous years. The Durhams are a wonderful lot, and their combination and dash is a strong feature in their play.

The Durhams scored two goals and one subsidiary to Bombay's one goal. The first goal scored was from a pretty bit of play. Wilkinson took the ball up on the roadside, and passed to DeLisle. They both, however, overrode the ball when in front of the Bombay goal. Luard, however, came up, and by a real good backhander put the ball through. The second goal, both being scored in the third round, was also a bit of good play, as Ashburner from the hit out met the ball, and catching Bombay napping drove it through. The goal secured by the Bombay Gymkhana was the result of good combination. Provost brought the ball up on the side of the tents and passed it on to Fischer, who made a good shot at goal and scored. The first two rounds were very fast, but after that the game slowed down a bit. The following are the details of the different chukkers:—

First Round.—The Durhams from the start pressed the local men, but the ball went behind the line. The Gymkhana replied by taking the ball up, Ellison and Fischer being responsible for the run, but the ball went wide of the goal. After the hit out Ellison secured and took the ball to the Durhams quarters; a lot of melees then took place in front of the Durhams goal, who eventually saved and the ball went out. Wilkinson came through but Prevost saved. The Durhams renewed the attack, but Rooth averted all danger, and after a lot of galloping from one side of the ground to the other the bell sounded for the end of the round.

Score: Nil. Time—8 min. 15 secs.

Second Round.—After the hit out give and take play on both sides was indulged in for a time, neither side having any material advantage. Fischer then had a run, but was stopped by Luard, the ball going out. From the throw the Durhams took the ball away, but Rooth and Fischer secured, the latter, taking the ball up to the front of the Durhams' goal, and the back hit behind. From the corner hit, nothing was gained and play resolved itself with a hit, and a gallop on both sides, the ball travelling very fast. The pace was telling on the ponies and time was taken for universal change. When the ball was re-started the Durhams menaced Bombay, but Prevost repelled the attack when the Durham's put the ball behind. From the hit out the Light Infantry made another combined advance, but Ellison and Fischer brought the ball away. The ball being returned a melee took place in front of the Gymkhana goal; the ball being put behind by the defending side, a corner hit was taken from which nothing resulted. So far the game had been very level, and neither side could claim any advantage; the ball being as often at one end of the ground as the other. The bell then went for the end of the second round.

Score: Nil. Time—16 min. 31 secs.

When the game was re-started Ellison got hold and took it up the ground, but, the Durham captain managed to return the ball cleverly, and so avoided what looked like a probable score. This put the Poona men on their mettle, and they once more attacked vigorously the Bombay goal, but nothing came of it as Prevost hit out of play. Galloping across the ground was the next procedure, the ball constantly going out on both sides, and time was taken. The Durhams now scored the first point, as Ashburner from the hit off returned it through the Gymkhana goal. After the change of ends Rooth and Ellison took charge of the attack, but DeLisle stopped the rush. The Durhams now put on their second goal by a pretty bit of play. Wilkinson secured from the and melee passed to DeLisle, who at his second stroke overrode the ball. Luard, however, was to the fore, and cleverly put the ball through. Directly after this the bell went, and at the end of the third round the Durhams had two goals to their credit.

Score: Durhams—Two goals to *nil*. Time—24 mins. 31 secs.

Fourth Round.—This chukkar was characterized by the desperate attempts of the Bombay men to score, but the Durhams resisted all attacks. The play was of an even description, and when the bell rang, neither side had put on a point.

Time—33mins. 22secs.

Fifth Round.—Seven minutes and a-half was all that remained for play in the last round. When the ball was started the Durhams took charge, but it went out of bounds. Two and three of the Durhams made a good combined run, but Prevost was on the spot. Directly after this a foul was given against the Durhams, but DeLisle stopping the penalty hit drove it down the ground, which Prevost returned. The soldiers, however, meant scoring, and by judicious passing took the ball in front of the Gymkhana goal; the shot, however, went a little wide, and the white flag showed that they had gained a subsidiary. Bombay after this woke up a bit; Prevost bringing the ball along the lower end of the ground avoided the Durham men. He then passed to Fischer, who cleanly put the ball through, thus registering the first and only goal for the home team. This was within ten seconds of the end, and directly after the bell rang and the match was over. The Bombay men certainly made a good defence, and it is greatly to their credit that the balance against them was not larger.

The following are the teams and scores:—

DURHAM LIGHT INFTY. White and Green	BOMBAY GYMKHANA. Black and Yellow
No. 1 Lieut Ashburner	No. 1 Mr Fischer
No. 2 Lieut Wilkinson	No. 2 Mr Ellison
No. 3 Capt DeLisle	No. 3 Capt Rooth
Back Capt Luard	Back Mr Prevost
Goals—Two	Goals—One
Subsidiaries—One	Subsidiaries—None

Umpires—Capt Grantham and Lieut Newnham.

The Final will be played, on Thursday, between the Poona Horse and the winners of the above.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The draw for the Bombay Hockey Tournament is as follows:—

{Rangers / Rovers

{Gymkhana, A / 14th Bo Infy

{10th Bo Light Infy / Cathedral High School

{Gymkhana / Calcutta Casuals

The tournament commences on Saturday next, at 4-45 p.m. There will be a game, this evening, between the Gymkhana vs Ranger teams, commencing at 5 p.m. Team:—Vines, Green, Moore, Thesiger, Hudson, Stephens, Fischer, Ellison, Railton, Economo, and Cole.

THE POONA AMATEUR OPERA COMPANY.

At the Tivoli Theatre, last night, despite the excessive heat, a large and fashionable audience assembled to welcome the Poona Amateurs, so long associated with the name of Captain Hobday. The present company is a strong one, and have by their performance added to their already great reputation. The dancing was excellent, the singing bright and distinctly good, and the opera fairly sparkles with good things. We congratulate the performers, and we but echo the sentinent expressed all over the house in saying that both musically and artistically the production of "Blue Eyed Susan" was a complete success, and the String Band of the Durham Light Infantry was an added enjoyment. Major Bethune comes with a considerable theatrical reputation from Madras, and his disposition of the materials at his command on this occasion do him infinite credit. We hold over a more extended notice till to-morrow.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

We would remind our readers of Mr. Twinning's concert, which takes place, this afternoon, at 6-15, in aid of the Children's Ward of the Khandalla Convalescent Home. The following ladies and gentlemen have promised to appear:—Mrs. Stanley Smith, Miss da Cunha, Mr. Humphrey, Captain J. N. Murray MacGregor, Surgeon-Captain F. Wade Brown, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. E. McCausland, and Mr. S. H. Morse. The small fee of one rupee is to be charged for entrance.

A LOST COASTING VESSEL.

Captain F. N. Ferris, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Rangoon, has reported to the Port Officer of Bombay that, on the 3rd instant, at noon, in Lat. 17° 15' N., Long 72° 58' E., Baria Pagoda, bearing N. 49° E., true distance 16 miles, he passed a large buggalow, bottom up. Apparently it had not long been capsized. There were no signs of the crew, but a small patimar was made fast to her, evidently intent on salvage.

MILITARY NEWS.

Language leave of absence has been granted to 2nd Lieutenant C. E. B. Robinson, 17th Bombay Infantry, from 15th October 1896 to 14th February 1897. Lieut. Robinson will, on arrival in Bombay, be attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry during his stay in Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 7th Oct., at 5 p.m.

I.—Tent Pegging. Horses and Ponies. To knock polo ball off post with butt end of spear; reverse spear and take peg.

II.—Jumping competition. (a) Horses; (b) Ponies.

III.—Polo Ball Race.

IV.—Cheroot and Umbrella Race. Ladies' nomination. Competitors to ride a given course with cheroot and umbrella to their nominators, who are required to light their nominees' cheroots and hoist up the umbrella. The first one home with cheroot alight and umbrella open to win.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The above club's monsoon season drew to a close on the 30th ultimo, and the results show that several of the members are keeping up their old form, particularly Lieut. D. J. Sharp, and Colr. Sergts. Ashdown and Black.

The former again takes the Club's first prize in the grand aggregate with a lead of 28 points, which carries with it the club's silver medal with gold centre.

A list is given below of all prize and spoon winners.

MONSOON AGGREGATE PRIZES.

	Aggregate Score.	Prize Rs.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	288	40a
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols..	260	30b
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	254	20c
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	241	15
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	241	15
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	228	10
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	221	10
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	204	10
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	172	10
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	140	5

(a) Winner of Rifle club silver medal with gold centre, (b) Winner of Rifle club silver medal. (c) Winner of Rifle club bronze medal.

CUP PRESENTED BY MESSRS. LUND AND BLOCKLEY.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24	25	25	74a
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	22	24	24	70
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	23	24	23	70
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	22	24	23	69
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	23	23	21	67
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22	24	21	67
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	19	24	23	66
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	21	22	21	64
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	16	22	20	58

(a) Winner of the cup.

BUNDER CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20	25	21	66a
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	22	25	19	66
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	23	20	20	63
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	19	24	20	63
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	23	20	17	60
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	19	19	21	59
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	21	16	21	58
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	20	19	19	58
Lce-Corpl A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	21	19	17	57
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20	19	16	55

(a) Winner of the cup and Bombay Rifle Club silver medal.

CUP PRESENTED BY THE MASTER TAILOR, BOMBAY VOL. RIFLES.

	300 yards.	700 yards.	800 yards.	
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25	23	23	74a
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	24	22	21	67
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	23	22	21	66
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18	23	24	65
Sergt Wry, G I P R Vols	21	21	19	61
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	21	15	16	52

(a) Winner of the cup.

WINNERS OF SPOONS.

	No. of spoons won.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	6
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	4
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	4
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	3
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	3
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	3
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	3
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	3
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	2
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Lce-Corpl A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	2
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	1
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	1

BRYONY VS. ALLOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the September number of the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society on the "Poisonous Plants of Bombay," we are warned against *homeopathy*, because *allopathic* doctors do not know how to administer the bryony root. When they have administered it, "it has been followed by fatal result." If allopathic doctors will administer such poisons in large strong doses, why blame homeopathy. We are told that one man took two glasses of an infusion of the root to cure ague and died; another case proved fatal in consequence of a strong decoction of an ounce of the root—"So much for the glory of *allopathy* and its admirers"! If allopaths have not learnt how to use bryonia, it is well that they have "expelled it from their medical practice." Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar knows full well that there are so few who think or reason out anything for themselves that such loose statements as he has made in this article on poisonous plants, sticks. But it is positively ridiculous to frighten the admirres and followers of homeopathy whose experiences have taught them better. I have known hundreds who have taken bryonia homeopathically, and I have for the last twenty years taken it when necessary with best results. The most ignorant know that belladona, arsenic and strychnine are most deadly drugs. Why do not allopaths expel these from their practice on the same grounds? If they can be used by allopaths when administered in small quantities, why are they so stupid about bryonia.

SARAH S. GOSTLING.

Oct. 6.

It appears by no means unlikely that a flourishing industry may be established in Burmah, in the sun-hemp found in large quantities in the Province. A sample sent to the Imperial Institute for examination has been most favourably reported on. Mr. E. C. Collyer, to whom the sample was referred, expressed the opinion that the hemp would sell freely on the London market. The fibre is strong, bold, and clear, of a somewhat dull colour, and 36 to 40 inches in height. Mr. Collyer fixes the value of between £16 10 and £17 a ton, adding that, if it was more carefully prepared than the sample sent, its value would be £2 or £3 more.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The Municipal Executive leave no stone unturned to stamp out the bubonic fever, but the oppressive weather is, to a certain extent, accountable for spoiling the good effects of their praiseworthy energy. The mortality from bubonic fever for twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a. m., was eighteen. Most of the deaths are those of persons previously attacked. The number of deaths in the Mandvie ward was 12, while the fresh cases were 6. In the A ward there were five cases and two deaths; in the B ward the figures are exactly the same. In the wards D, E, and F there were no fresh cases, but there was one death both in the D and E wards. The total fresh cases were 16. It may be said that there was an improvement in the state of affairs at Mandvie. There was one case at Hamal Lane, and two at Victoria Bunder. Only two or three deaths were recorded during the day. In the Colaba district the results of the efforts put forth by the Executive have not been so satisfactory as could be desired, for although the cases are not numerous, the number does not decrease.

In connection with the death which occurred at Colaba a noteworthy fact must be mentioned. The Health Department ascertained that the victim, who was a domestic servant, had been to his native village, near Poona, and that he brought the sickness from there. He was ill for four days in Bombay, and died yesterday. This case excites great interest on the part of the authorities and medical men, and no doubt all the antecedents will be carefully enquired into. One death from malarial fever occurred at Mandvie. It was put down to bubonic fever; but the authorities subsequently ascertained that malaria was the cause of death.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath, at the last meeting of the Corporation, said that the authorities were not vigorously working in the Colaba District. It is a pity that the member in question should have taken pains to verify that statement. Those who are frequent visitors to Colaba bear willing testimony to the earnest endeavours of the authorities, who have been giving earnest attention to the district since the 27th ultimo. Yesterday morning, Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, was at Colaba with a gang of labourers, cleaning the gutters, flushing the lanes, and taking other remedial measures, a work which has been going on for some days. The whole district is being disinfected, and it is gratifying to find on investigation that the charge of neglect of Colaba brought by Mr. Dhakji Cassinath has no justification. Dr. Clarkson, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Municipal officers continue to visit Mandvie and other districts.

Yesterday morning, Dr. Clarkson went round the Port Trust Estate and other places in Mandvie, and expressed his satisfaction at the remedial sanitary measures adopted. He was much satisfied with the way in which the drains were being cleared under the direction of Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer.

The Commissioner has decided to post placards in different parts of the town, warning the citizens of the prevailing sickness and suggesting remedies.

The state of affairs last evening was eminently satisfactory. Dr. Ranina reported that there were only two cases after 10 a. m. There was one death in the house known as Vachat's *mula*, to the south side of the Musjid Bunder, in the afternoon. The house was washed by the Health Department with a solution of phenyle. In the evening the Commissioner and Mr. James visited the locality. They were taken to a house which was "suspected;" a horrible smell emanated from the building, which contained the refuse of castor-oil seeds. The Commissioner immediately gave orders to thoroughly disinfect the houses which is situated in the Musjid Siding Street. A curious police court case occurred which arose out of a Nagdevi Street incident. It appears that a small fire was made in order to burn sulpher and tar near a bhujavallas' shop. The bhujavalla did not like the smoke and he threw away the burning fuel from near his shop. For this offence he was placed before Mr. Dastur, who asked him whether he preferred fever to smoke? The man replied he would prefer smoke to fever, whereupon the magistrate warned and discharged him.

The Bombay Missionary Conference Committee has arranged for a meeting for intercessory prayer for sufferers by the plague to be held at Wilson College, on Friday next, at 5-30 p.m.

DR. WATERS ON THE BUBONIC FEVER.

Addressing the Bombay Medical Union at their meeting, held on Monday evening, on the subject of the Bubonic Fever now prevailing at Mandvie, Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Waters said:

Gentlemen,—Although I am not a member of your Union, it has been your good pleasure to invite me to be present this afternoon to assist in an exchange of views as to the prevalence in Bombay at this moment of sickness and mortality which have considerably raised the death-rate during the last fortnight or more. This sickness consists of a fever of a kind which would not appear to have been an item in the list of ailments published weekly by the Health Department of this city as contributing to the

all built without the least regard to this point; no windows open; and no one cares to have a pure and wholesome air; then the floors are beyond measure filthy. They are usually made of clay covered with rushes that grow in the fens, which are so slightly removed now and then that the lower part remains, sometimes, for twenty years together, and in it collections of spittle, beer, scraps of fish, and other filthiness not to be named. Hence, upon a change of weather a vapour is inhaled very pernicious to the human body." Erasmus, you see, with that instinct becoming to genius did not look beyond London for a source of the great plague.

PATHOGENIC GERMS ALWAYS PRESENT.

But it may be said that the exclusion of importation involves belief in an absurdity, *i.e.*, the de novo origin of life, or speaking more minutely, of those organic entities which have so much to do with disease. To this I answer it involves nothing of the sort, for it seems rational, in the light of bacteriological research to conceive that there exists all over the world dormant pathogenic germs pregnant with pestilential possibility, and which are only quickened into virulent activity by a favourable combination of circumstances, a prominent feature of whichis,as a rule abnormal meteorological conditions. What I have said clearly implies that I do not consider the ailment with which we have to deal, and which is now happily showing marked abatement, to be contagious. I do recommend the segregation of thesick, but merely on the score of humanity for thus only generally speaking can they be properly cared for in the way of free medical treatment and nursing. What I mean is that the removal of the sick cannot play any part in the mitigation of the outbreak beyond the fact that their absence will facilitate sanitary operations. The disease obviously does not spread from person to person, but by each and all in the affected locality being exposed to the same malign influence with varying susceptibility. The Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Engineer for Drainage, and a host of the subordinate staff of the Municipal executive constantly visit the sick in the stricken district. And provided they do not stay long at a time in the affected area, I see no danger to themselves in this devotion to duty. I do not allude to the members of my own profession who are similarly exposed, for it is our sacred business to ignore the dangers incidental to the practice of medicine,disclaiming, too, all credit in this regard. It is to be observed that this outbreak is pretty well confined to one district in Bombay, Mandvie.

THE AFFECTED AREA.

Now with a view to discovering the cause of the disease it behoves us to study closely the condition and situation of that quarter of the city. Its population is almost entirely Hindu, and the dietary of the poor of this community is not such as to fortify them for the resistance of any evil influence that may surround them. Indeed, a scorbutic taint is a very prevalent feature in the health of this district. The houses in this locality are many of them undoubtedly built in strange defiance of all hygienic principle, the main object in their construction apparently having been the accommodation of the largest number of inmates; but these houses and tenements after all are not worse in this regard than others in other districts which as yet pretty well escaped the visitation with which we are now concerned, nor is the general health of the inhabitants of those other districts better than that of those of Mandvie. And it is a fact specially worthy of notice and reflection that sickness and mortality in Mandvie have taken place to a grave extent in some of the very best houses in regard to sanitation in that district. And as to the drainage of this quarter, I am far from being prepared to believe that it istworse situated in this respect than other districts, and amongst these I would specially instance Agripada as being even at a disadvantage as compared with Mandvie. Further, the mild form of bubonic epidemic in Mandvie has persisted despite the splendidly energetic and well-conceived measures put in practice by the Municipal executive, and only shown abatement on the occurrence of a change in the weather. To these facts I am inclined to attach great importance. What then can we urge upon as a condition peculiar to Mandvie in view to the elucidation of the question we are met to consider? The prominent and dominating feature of the district is its immense accommodation for grain storage. Between Argyle Road, where the virulent fever has been most active, and the docks we have a vast area occupied entirely by granaries. Now, I have inspected a number of these and could find no fault with them; they are indeed to my mind admirably adapted for grain storage; nor did I discover within them any evidence patent to the senses that the grain was otherwise than in good order, and fit for human consumption. Why, then, should I even dream of connecting the grain-storage of Mandvie with the present outbreak. I would in answer point out that emanations of the most evil potentiality are not those perceivable by the senses. We must remember, too, that the onset of the disease was among granaries' employees; that the granaries were also the scene of the discovery of a murrain, a circumstance obvious early feature of the epidemic being the dead rodents found in numbers around and between the sacks of grain. I have laid stress on the fact that the inmates of some of the most hygienic houses in Mandvie suffered most from the bubonic malady.

THE CORNER HOUSES SUFFER MOST.

And those of you who have become intimately acquainted with the progress of the ailment cannot surely have failed to notice that the corner houses were generally most severely assailed. Now these corner houses are among the least objectionable of the district from the sanitary point of view, but their position specially exposes them to the breeze that sweeps over the adjacent area entirely occupied by granaries. One corner house, moreover, which was the scene of six seizures and as many deaths, had a grain-store on its ground floor, and since this grain was removed two days ago there has been no fresh case of bubonic sickness in that tenement. It has been observed that the upper and by preference the top stories of the houses in Mandvie have been attacked more severely than the lower apartments, and this points so the supposition that the poison is air-borne, and prevented by the high granary wall on the opposite side of the street from striking other than the higher placed rooms. And lastly,I would mention the fact that Mesopotamia, where a disease identical with or kindred to that which has been facing us breaks out almost every autumn, is also the scene of grain storage, so much so that it has in happier times been called the granary of the world. In this theory I am far from attaching blame to any one. I am simply, and without any wish to appear dogmatic, giving what I consider valid grounds for the belief that is in me. I do not further by any means think that grain storage is *per se* the cause of our trouble, but I do believe that the sickness in question is associated with grain storage plus something else, and that something would appear to be the outcome of favouring meteorological conditions. And we must bear in mind that in the last heavy monsoon rainfall its sudden cessation, and the subsequent unbroken interval of drought, and high temperature, we have had abnormal meteorological conditions, and which, by the way, taken together with grain storage, closely resemble the state of things in Mesopotamia during the evaporation of the Euphrates flood, and the disease with which we have been called on to cope now in Bombay would surely appear to complete the resemblance in detail. All this is no doubt a deduction from generalisation, but then we know that certain of the gravest issues which front mankind are often decided on circumstantial evidence.

THE VIGOUR OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Thanks to the demeanour of the leading inhabitants of Bombay, the leading elements in the local press, the weightier members of the medical profession, and over and above all the Municipal executive, by which I specially mean Mr. Snow, Surgn-Lieut-Colonel Weir, Mr. James, and Mr. Leask, there has been no shade of panic to enhance the difficulties which we have had to face, and increase the mortality. I have been asked to assist the Municipal Commissioner to the utmost of my power in this emergency, and though I have, I hope humbly and unobtrusively, endeavoured to comply with the mandate I received, yet mine in this regard has been a work of supererogation, for pretty well all the suggestions I have seen fit to make to Mr. Snow, and which have been most courteously received by that gentleman, have been anticipated by the thoughtfulness and provision of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, the Health Officer. On all this I think Bombay is to be congratulated. Let them be hyperdrastic to the point of something like barbarous cruelty in Hongkong, and hysterical in Calcutta; that is no reason why we should depart from that attitude of calmness, dignity, well-directed energy, and manliness, which is becoming to the traditions of this great and beautiful city in which we live.

THE PORT TRUST AND THE FEVER.

THE following excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Frustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 6th instant is sent to us for publication :—

Read memo. from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 12774, dated 5th October 1896 forwarding a letter from the Drainage Engineer, dated 5th October 1896, in which he gives a short resume of the week's work done by the Drainage Department on the Port Trust Estate in the Mandvie District. He states that the work was commenced on the 25th September last with 30 men in all; that on the 4th instant the total men employed were 530, which was somewhat smaller than the day before, some being absent on account of sickness and others because they found the work hard; that there has been good health experienced among all the employes on these works; that only 16 cases of illness having been reported, and they have in all cases been nausea due to the removal of silt from the Port Trust drains.

That on the Argyll Road drain openings every 50 feet have been made from Frere Road to Malet Road in all 100 openings, that a length of 1400 feet of the Argyll Road drain has been cleaned and 447 carts of silt equal to 394 tons has been removed, a greater part of this has been carted to the flats, but now it is being taken through the arrangements kindly made by the Chairman of the Port Trustees to the Malet Bunder and there loaded in barges and disposed of along with the mud dredged by the Port Trust authorities by being thrown into the sea.

That the manholes on all the drains within the Port Trust Estates to the west of Frere Road have been daily disinfected with carbolic acid and phenyle and have been thoroughly flushed every night with 10-inch centrifugal pump placed near the Prince's Dock, by the Port Trust Engineer and that this is being continued.

That the work of removing waste water pipes from affected houses has been carried out at 8 houses on Clive, Musjid Bunder, Bhandup, and Kalyan Srreets and Dongree Street.

That the procedure in regard to these houses is to remove all the downtake pipes, clean them with boiling water-scrape them and dip them in phenyle solution, after which they are sent to the workshops and diped in Dr. Angust, Smith's solution at a temperature of 300° Faht. They are then replaced on the houses, and that nearly all the said houses are completed.

That before my work is taken in hand a notice under Section 250 of the Municipal Act is served which provides that the work can be done by the Municipal Commissioner without giving the owner the option of carrrying it out at the owner's cost.

That there are now on the list over 90 houses which have to be treated in that way, and it is hoped that in the coming week a much greater progress in this work will be shown.

That the road department have been all through the week under instructions watering the stseets which contain "affected" houses with a solution of phenyle, and more especially in front of affected houses; that this will continue to be done during the coming week; that arrangements have been made to now take in hand the plastering of all the gullies adjoining the affected houses, and that without disturbing the existing paving a plastering of cement is to be laid down and the gully regraded to a catch pit which will be constructed with an air tight cover at the street end of the gully and that.

That while the scaffolding is up against the houses for the removal of waste water pipe arrangements are being made to white wash the sides of the houses.

Read the following notes by the Chairman :— "From the official statement made by the Municipal Commissioner it appears that since the 21st September up to the 5th October there had been a total of 232 persons attacked by Bubonic fever and of that number 156 cases had proved fatal.

It is satisfactory to hear on the Commissioner's authority that there had been a considerable abatement during the previous 2 or 3 days'; and while at Mandvie this morning I learned that up to then only 3 new cases had been reported in that ward. The corrected list mentions 9 cases in Mandvie.

I can amply testify to the goodwork being done by the Health and Dramage Departments under Dr. Weir and Mr. James; these officers and all their subordinates have been working hard early and late and have succeeded in effecting vast improvements in the houses and chawls, gullies, drains &c., of the infected parts of the Mandvie ward.

Houses have been cleansed inside and out, and thoroughly disinfected; gullies, roads and drains are all being cleaned and effectively treated, and everything is being done that prudence and foresight can effect, and the result is showing itself in the abatement of the disease.

As far as our own works and buildings are concerned, including such grain warehouses and other godowns, buildings, bunders, roads, latrines, &c., as the Port Trust Officers are responsible for, I can assure the Trustees that they are all generally in satisfactorily good and efficient order, and such extra and special measures as have been advised by the Health Department are being executed under the Engineer, Mr. Squire's superintendence, with energy and expedition."

Resolution be recorded.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The sub-joined rules issued by the Bombay Government on June 20, 1894, imposing quarantine on vessels from Hong Kong, at Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast, will be read with interest at the present time, as showing the inconveniences to which vessels from Bombay will be exposed in Egypt and Naples, and doubtless at other Ports in due course. The quarantine rules then issued were as follows :—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from Hong Kong shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.

III.—Immediately on any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague, and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days, intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurance of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast, which may have communicated with vessels coming from Hong Kong shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast from Hong Kong.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is said that many rats were discovered dead this morning in the lane behind the Pirbhai's market, Dhobitalao, commonly known as the Santoke's Lane. The lane is very filthy, and if no heed is taken of the warning given by the dying of the rats, and no immediate steps are taken by the Health Department to remove the filth, and if ever the plague makes its appearance in this locality it is sure to do great havoc. The large livery stables in the lane, one of which contains many horses, besides a very large number of hackney coaches, which are washed outside the stable, are also a great source of nuisance. The putrid gases emanating from the drains, the halalcore lanes, the accumulation of filth, and the soiled grass thrown out from the stable are so abominable that they invite contagion and make the lane unfit for human habitation. If the plague makes its appearance and carries all the souls in one night, it will not be a great

Oct. 5. SURPRISE.

THE PLAGUE AT BAGHDAD.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—GeneralNixon's letter on the Jews of Baghdad published in your to-day's issue, is, to say the least, misleading. He seems to insinuate that the plague of 76-7 prevailed only among the Jewish population, whereas, as a matter of fact, it attacked indiscriminately the whole Baghdad population, composed of Christians, Mahomedans, and Jews, the latter in even a less degree than the rest, considering that about 150 cases occurred daily among the non-Jewish inhabitants, composed of some 150,000 souls, and from 10 to 12 cases only among the Jews, who numbered about 35,000 souls. His other items are similarlyinaccurate. It is not true that the Jewish quarter was isolated, which would have been a useless precaution,when the whole city was stricken, and more so in the other quarters than in the Jewish one; neither is it true that they left the city under the influence of the British Consulate or any other influence. The real fact was that owing to the panic which took possession of all the inhabitants, the *wealthier* classes of all the communities, had, as always happens under such an event, to leave the town and disperse themselves in the adjacent villages, while the poorer classes who formed the great bulk of the population remained. This is the whole truth of the matter, and the idea that some 30,000 people, composed of men, women and children, most of whom quite destitute, went to live in the desert, just to oblige an official of the British Consuate, is quite a fread, as it is not mentioned who undertook the lodging and feeding of them in such a place! The remaining allegation that the Jews buried their dead in their court-yards, needs no contradiction,and I simply defy your correspondent to prove a single case in his support. In fact, I am quite surprisedto see that, although he was on the spot when these things were alleged to have occurred, he knew so little of real facts, and so much of unreal ones.—Yeure, &c.,

TRUTH.

THE NEED OF SANITATION IN BYCULLA.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few weeks ago the following petition from the inhabitants of Bellasis Road, Byculla, was presented to the Municipal authorities :—

To P. H. C. SNOW, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bellasis Road, Byculla, beg to lay before you the undermentioned appeal in referance to the stables, occupied by Mr. Oomer Jumal Vuvanies, situate next to the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road. We would point out—

That the abovenamed property is in a most unsatisfactory and unhealthy condition, and, as such, is a standing menace to the health of the inhabitants of that vicinity.

That the property lies considerably below the level of the road, and has no proper drainage connections.

That for several years past it has been the custom of the occupiers of the property to allow horses to be stabled by hundreds beneath bamboo tatties, and all the filth caused by the horses has been sinking into the sodden ground. The manure collected during the last season was heaped up in a filthy mass at the end of the stabling property, was fired by the occupier, and smouldered during the whole of the hot season, the stench coming therefrom being unbearable.

That there is a tank situated within the said property into which drains all the excretionary matter which is not soaked up by the ground, or which percolates through it.

That the said tank has never within recollection been emptied or cleaned, and the stench which has arisen therefrom is now unsadurable.

That at the present time after heavy rains the tank overflows, and emits an odour sufficient to be a nuisance to the whole neighbourhood, as also at all times when the water is stirred by the rains.

Your petitioners would also point out that appeals have been made at various times to the Health Department in reference to the same matter, and that the occupier has, upon more than one occasion, been summoned before the magisterial bench, but nothing of a tangible nature toward the abatement of the nuisance has been effected.

We would also point out that at a bungalow situate immediately at the back of the stable property the previous occupier lost three children in succession through fever attributed to the unhealthiness of the vicinity, and that the present occupier of the the same premises attributes more or less directly the sickness and death which has just befallen his family to the same cause.

The condition of the premises is now such as is felt by the inhabitants of the district, after long sufferance, to be beyond further durance, and as there are at the present time no horses stabled thereon, we make the following appeal, asking that you will enforce the following propositions :—

1. That the tank situate in these premises shall be "immediately" filled in.

2. That no horses shall be allowed to be stabled on the said property until proper stabling has been erected (as in the case of the stables next adjoining), and that stabling under bamboo tatties shall be prohibited.

3. That proper drainage connections shall be laid, approved by the Bombay Municipality.—We beg, &c.

(Here follow signatures representing families and individuals living in the immediate vicinity, numbering 54 Europeans).

Attached thereto was the following, on behalf of the Baptist Church, Byculla :—

To P. H. C. Snow, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—In addition to the above appeal and confirming the same, we, the representatives of the Bombay Baptist Church and Congregation, beg to submit the following considerations :—

That the premises above-mentioned are situate immediately next to the Baptist Church, a narrow lane only dividing the two properties.

That the tank is immediately opposite to, and within a few feet of the chapel windows.

That the stench which comes into the chapel during divine service is a great nuisance to the worshippers.

That we represent a congregation of two hundred and fifty people, the greater part of whom have and are continually making strong complaints to the Minister of the Church as to the condition of the adjoining property.

That the Baptist Chapel has been erected for twenty-five years, and it is since that time the adjoining property has been put to its present purpose.

That in some instances worshippers have intimated to the Minister of the Church that they could no longer worship in the chapel on account of the odour emitted from the stabling property.

That one or two instances have been brought before the Minister of the Church in which it was stated that the feeling of sickness which occurred during service accompanied by vomiting afterwards was directly attributable to the odour of the stables.

That the condition of the stabling is therefore a direct detriment to the Church as a worshipping body, and a deterioration to the value of their property, and that they have by their long prior establishment a right of consideration at the hands of the Bombay Municipality.

We, therefore, on behalf of the Church and Congregation, confirm in every detail the appeal as above.—Your obedient servants,

H. E. BARRELL, Minister.
H. C. CRISP
A. C. B. GORDON } Deacons.
J. COBBAN

A reply to these petitions has been received to the effect that necessary orders have been issued for the cleansing of the stables, but the matter of the tank could not be dealt with as the premises were under litigation. This represents the only satisfaction which we in Byculla receive. This stable occupier seems to be able to practically do as he likes in the matter of these stables. Despite several prosecutions, to say that litigation is the reason why this filthy tank should be allowed is somewhat of a puzzle to me at least. Someone can be found to pay rates and taxes, and the stable license must be issued to some individual, and that individual ought to be made responsible, whatever amount of litigation is being carried on. But I have noticed that the tank is being filled in with the manure, &c, collected in stable litter. It is a question whether the remedy is not worse than the disease in this instance. Then, Sir, perhaps another point would bear ventilation and explanation. Why are these stables allowed without drainage? For three evenings running I have walked round this place, and have seen little pools of filth sinking into the ground beneath most of the houses. Is the stabling of horses under bamboo tatties also in accordance with municipal regulations? If any private horse-owner stables his quadruped under tatties or even in an undrained stable, the powers that be are very properly down on him in a moment, and yet here is a big horse dealer, who may stable his hundreds with absolutely no drainage whatever. Have we one law for the private individual and another for the public horse-dealer in this matter? During two evenings last week the breeze came across from the stable quarter, and the odour was nothing less than vile. Several hundred horses, I hear, are coming into this stable next month, and under present conditions it looks as though we are to have another cold and hot season with affairs in the present condition. If, while matters sanitary are being discussed in your paper, the airing of the above will lead to any contributor informing us in Byculla why thes e unequal conditions between private and public individuals are allowed,and whether under municipal regulations they *should* be allowed I should be grateful. At present we gain nothing by appeal against the abominable condition of these premises. It is nonsense to talk about," cleansing," while horses can be stabled where there are no drains.

Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space.—Yours, &c.,

W. E. BARRELL,

The Manse, Baptist Church, Byculla.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. INDIGO.

THE final forecast of the Indigo crop of 1896 is as under :—

Area.—According to the return published by the Canal Department, the area under indigo in the Gangetic Doab, in which tract the plant is largely cultivated with the aid of canal irrigation, was 3,07,816 acres up to the end of July as compared with 2,37,053 acres returned in the preceding year showing an increase of 30 per cent. in districts outside the Doab, where indigo is grown either dry or with wolly irrigation, the area has remained almost stationary and amounts to 1,04,360 acres against 1,05,049 in the year before. The total area under indigo is 4,12,176 acres as compared with 3,42,102 returned in the previous year, which is 20·48 per cent. more than last year. The extended cultivation this year is attributed to the high prices realized in the past year.

Condition.—The germination of the seed was reported to have been good, and the prospects were generally very favourable up to the month of July; but the rainfall was scanty and its distribution uneven. The crop therefore generally suffered considerably in growth and gave less produce than last season. If 100 is taken to denote a full average, the condition of the present year's crop for the Province taken as a whole stands at about 65.

Outturn.—In previous years it has been assumed that the average full outturn of dye in a fairly good year is 4th of a factory maund; and that 1-10th of the total area unr indigo is reserved for seed. Adopting these estimates and applying them to the area and condition reported in the preceding paragraphs, the total production of indigo dye for 1896 may be put at 61,070 factory maunds as compared with 50,680 maunds estimated last year. Notwithstanding the fact that the present season is reported to have been less favourable than last year, the estimated outturn exceeds that of the previous year by 20·50 per cent which is due to extended cultivation as has been explained above.

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THE PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE following extracts are from the Bombay Port Trust Administration Report for 1895-96 :—

In framing the Budget the Trustees counted on a surplus of Rs. 23,888, but the result of the year's operations has been even more satisfactory, the surplus having amounted to Rs. 62,844. The revenue proper was Rs. 48,21,198, and is remarkable in that it is the largest realised since the constitution of the Trust in 1873. Moreover, it has not been produced by any extraordinary cause, but by a general improvement in the principal sources of the Trust's income.

There was in this as in last year's accounts of revenue and expenditure a close approximation, considering the large sums that are dealt with between the actual and estimated figures. The revenue receipts, for instance, were only Rs. 43,891 or 0·92 per cent. more than the estimate, and the expenditure more by Rs. 4,941 or 0·10 per cent.

The surplus of Rs. 62,844 will be added to the Revenue Reserve Fund. The amount of this Fund is Rs. 12,73,423 which has been invested in securities of the par value of Rs. 13,76,805, and the addition now made will increase the value of the Fund to Rs. 14,39,650.

The Revenue expenditure proper includes charges aggregating Rs. 2,04,249 for Sinking Funds,Rs. 84,278 appropriated to cover the depreciation of plant of all kinds and Rs. 21,49,627 on account of interest charges, The small excess of Rs. 4,942 mentioned above requires no explanation.

The expenditure on works chargeable to capital and not included in the above figures amounted to Rs. 9,91,988.

The capital debt of the Trust at the beginning of 1895-96 stood at the sum of Rs. 507,55,900. In the course of the year payments, aggregating Rs. 1,99,870 were made to Government towards the reduction of their debt, one-half going to the reduction of the debt bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and the other half to the reduction of the non-interest bearing debt, of which only Rs. 2,73, 824 now remains to be paid off. On the other hand, Rs. 1,29,937 which includes discount, were borrowed from Government at 3½ per cent. to meet the cost of works carried out at the Victoria Dock.

The balances at the credit of the sinking and reserve funds which the Trustees have accumulated, were on the 31st March 1896, as follows :—

		Amount at Credit. Rs.
1.	Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus	18,257
2.	Sinking Fund for Victoria Dock Loan	3,42,221
3.	Depreciation of machinery, dredging plant, tugs, pilot schooners launches and other plant	13,16,177
4.	Reserved Fund	13,76,805
5.	Revenue Surplus on year's working (to be added to Reserve Fund)	62,844
6.	Fire Insurance Fund	58,375
	Total...	Rs 31,74,979

The amount at the credit of the fixed annual Revenue Surplus Rs. 18,257, being the balance of the sum of 1 lakh annually approrpriated from the revenue after meeting the cost of certain capital works carried out during the year, will be paid to Government during 1896-97 in reduction of debt.

Taking the past five years together there is a net surplus of Rs. 88,657, which has either been spent on new works or added to the Revenue Reserve.

A comparison of last year's receipts with the receipts of 1891-92 or 1892-93 would be misleading, as in the former the exportation of wheat to Europe was unusally large, and in the latter there was, on the other hand, a depression in the same trade, but the average of the two years (Rs. 40,25,808) will give a fair sum by which to measure the growth of revenue. Excluding heads of accounts, which are matters of adjustment only, the revenue proper has increased by Rs. 1,95,330.

The increase was principally in receipts at theDocks (Rs.1,48,469)owing partly to an increase in the volume of trade and partly to the diversion to them of traffic formerly accommodated at the bunders where the increase was for this reason only Rs. 19,647. At the Merewether Dry Dock the increase was Rs. 23,455, a reduction in the rates having attracted a larger class of vessels, and under Port Department an increase of Rs. 14,259, because of the greater tonnage in shipping visiting the port. Under Pilotage the receipts have fallen to the extent of Rs. 2,292 in consequence of the Masters of coasting steamers being allowed to pilot their own vessels, and under Interest and Miscellaneous the receipts were less by Rs.8,205 as compared with the average of 1891-92 and 1892-93, because in 1892-93 there was a special receipt in the shape of a premium on a debenture loan raised in that year.

EXPENDITURE COMPARED.

The increase of expenditure as compared with 1891-92 was Rs. 1,61,658. The payments on account of interest on Capital Debt were more by Rs. 29,037; the working expenses of Merewether Dry Dock more by Rs. 23,089, Victoria Dock Loan Sinking Fund by Rs. 94,241, charges of Superintendent's Establishment and Hamallage at the Docks by Rs. 22,185, and exchange compensation Rs. 37,524. On the other hand, there has been a large saving (Rs. 47,065) in the expenditure on dredging the dock channels which will be referred to further on.

As regards the interest charges on Capital Debt the figures do not give a correct comparison. The total debt on 31st March 1892, was Rs. 4,93,17,084 and on 31st March 1896, it amounted to Rs. 5,06,85,900, or an increase of Rs. 13,68,282. The liability for interest on the debt as it stood on the former date was Rs. 21,19,900, and on the latter Rs. 21,49 627 or an increase of Rs. 29,037. The reason that the Trustees have been enabled to increase their debt at so small a proportionate increase in the liability for interest is the reduction due to the conversion of the 61 lakhs loan from 4½ to 4 per cent., which was effected in 1892. The accounts do not show the comparison correctly, because the interest on capital borrowed in any one year is not usually payable in full until the following year. Reference was made in last year's report to a representation that the Trustees felt themselves called on to make to Government in respect of the rate of interest payable on their debt to Government. They considered the trade of the port had a strong claim to a reduction in the rate of 4½ per cent. which they now pay to Government as interest on the original debt, and submitted other proposals for the reduction of their debt and the improvement of their credit. Their representation has been well received, but the Government of India considered the proposals to be premature. It was intimated however, that while the Government of India were not prepared to entertain these proposals at present their orders were not intended to be taken as a final determination of the whole subject of the charges to be made to the Trust in respect of money lent by the Government, but that Government were of opinion that it was too soon to make the concession sought for in respect of the existing loans, and hold themselves free to consider the question in future without pledging themselves to consider it favourably. Further action in the matter has accordingly been suspended for a time. The Trustees' position has meanwhile been much strengthened by the fact that since the reply of the Government of India was received a Government loan at the reduced rate of 3 per cent. has been floated at a premium. The Trustees have also themselves raised a loan bearing interest at 3½ per cent. at an average rate of 104·4.

The total Revenue proper was better than 1894-95 by Rs. 95,324, and as previously stated, the largest realised since the formation of the Trust.

The items making up the revenue will be commented on in detail, but those to which the improvement is chiefly attributable are :—

(1) The continued growth of the steam coast traffic.

(2) The increased use made of the Merewether Dry Dock.

(3) A general improvement in imports and the revival of the export trade in cotton.

(4) Increased ground and shed rents.

The receipts from wharfage fees on goods landed and shipped at the bunders and docks taken together amounted to Rs. 23,38,163, and as usual the receipts under this head were nearly half of the revenue of the Trust.

THE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The engineer's report shows that the number of lifts made by the cargo cranes (30 cwt.), of which there are now 108 in all was 1,879,384, against 1,876,150 in 1894-95, or an increase of 3,225, while the number of hours worked was 1,11,796 against 1,13,541 or a decrease of 1,745 hours. Each crane on the average made 17,242 lifts during the year against 17,371 in 1894-95. The average number of lifts per crane per hour was 16·8 against 16·5 in the previous year, showing a slightly better rate of working. The work done at the shed and warehouses by the hydraulic hoists was considerably larger than in the previous year, the number of lifts having been 23,736 against 17,202 in the previous year.

The machinery worked well, and the returns show that the cranes were kept constantly in use.

The revenue from siding fees at the docks amounted to Rs. 11,801 against Rs. 13,082 in 1894-95. The direct shipments of produce through the docks amounted in the aggregate to 58,146 tons against 47,503 tons in 1894-95. The discrepancy between the decrease of revenue and the increase of tonnage is accounted for by the fact, that, in 1894-95 a godown outside the dock premises rented by a private firm, was utilised for the purposes of this traffic for a portion of the year, and added 12,890 tons to the direct shipments.

The scheme for a grain and seeds depot outside the docks for produce to be railed in and out referred to in last year's report, is in abeyance, as the proposals for a new branch line of railway, which would serve both the docks and bunders for both import and export cargo, and admit, if necessary, of the whole of the trade in seeds and grain being dealt with with a minimum of handling, is likely to prove more effectual than any partial scheme for dealing in a limited way with only one branch of trade, where all are at the same disadvantage in the matter of railway connections.

The total revenue from direct shipments in the year, exclusive of outgoings, was Rs. 15,856 at the docks, as compared with Rs. 19,370 in 1894-95.

The increase in dock dues on vessels of Rs. 9,560 and in water-supply to shipping of Rs. 3,235 is due to the increase in the number of the vessels that used the docks.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

The Dry Dock returns show a satisfactory improvement, and amply justify the action of the Board in making the reduction in rates which came into effect in July 1894. Exactly the same number of vessels were docked in 1895-96 as in the previous year, but the tonnage was greater by 45,348 tons, and the revenue receipts by Rs. 9,370. The average time taken in shoring vessels was shortened from 35 to 12 minutes, but owing to many of the vesssels docked being very dirty the average time taken in scraping was 57 minutes, and the time taken in pumping was more by 24 minutes. The working expenses averaged 1·57 annas per ton against 1·73 in 1894-95, a saving of ·15 annas per ton, of which ·02 was for pumping, and ·14 in gear.

The expenditure under working expenses includes a sum of Rs. 8,500 set aside every year to form a fund for the renewal of machinery which now stands at Rs. 48,472.

INTEREST AND MISCELLANEOUS.

There is an increase in the receipts from interest and miscellaneous as compared with the previous year of Rs. 10,006. Under interest on current deposit there is an increase of Rs. 9,007 as compared with 1894-95, when the cash balances were much reduced by advances for new works; and under interest on Provident Fund investments there is an increase of Rs. 4,190 due to interest for 1894-95, not having been collected until 1895-96. On the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 3,007 in interest from the investments of the Revenue Reserve due to withdrawals for the deficit of 1893-94 and for a Fire Insurance Fund, and the decrease would have been about Rs. 4,000 more but for the receipts of arrears of interest properly belonging to 1894-95.

PORT DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

The receipts under Port Department amounted to Rs. 1,08,815 against Rs. 1,04,019, realised in the previous year. The increase is due to larger receipts (Rs. 1,067) from Port dues on square-rigged vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was slightly larger and to increased receipts (Rs. 4,347) from water-supply to shipping, due to increased consumption and to the supply of the Island forts having been undertaken by the Trustees with effect from 27th August 1894. The receipts from fines under Port rules have further declined from Rs. 2,717 to Rs. 1,528 as the rules regarding the carrying of lights are gradually becoming better understood, and as the prosecutions for neglect of them are becoming less every year, though there is still room for considerable improvement in this respect.

The arrangement referred to in last year's report for utilising the Tug Princess, as a water-boat has proved a success from a financial point of view as compared with the cost of maintaining a separate boat for the purpose. The estimate for the two in 1894-95 before this arrangement was determined on was Rs. 31,507, exclusive of depreciation (Rs. 5,085) and the actual cost of using the Tug for both duties was Rs.24,057, inclusive of depreciation which makes a saving of Rs. 8,045. The new Anchor Hoy was received from England and put together in the Port Trust Workshops in the course of the year. A full description of the vessel is given in the Engineer's report. Her estimated cost was Rs. 1,00,617 and up to the 31st March when she was practically finished she had actually cost Rs. 86,134, including proportion of engineering supervision, but some additional fittings had still to be provided to complete the vessel. She is constructed to serve as a water boat in case of necessity and is furnished with a powerful fire and salvage pump.

A new cutter to serve as a tender for the lighthouses and outer pilot station was built in the Government Dockyard to take the place of the Fairie, which was condemned and sold. The new boat cost Rs. 13,106.

(To be concluded.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.

Farmar, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on medical certificate, from Quetta.
Lyon, Capt, Bo, Border Regt, on duty from Quetta.
Dobbs, Col, Punjab, Comt Genl, from leave, from England.
Coddington, Lt Punjab, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.

OCTOBER 4.

Curbett, Lt, Bo R A, on transfer, from Poona.
Saulez, Lt, 8th Bo, Infy, on leave, from Baroda.

OCTOBER 6.

Errington, Lt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on leave, from Quetta.
Griffith, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Massie, Lt, Punjab, R A, on exchange, from Campbellpore.
Gough, Capt, Punjab 12th B C from furlough, from England.
Bariff, Lt, Punjab 45th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Hill, Lt, Punjab 34th Pioneers, from furlough, from England.
Powell, Major, Punjab 2nd Gurkha Rifles, from England.
Elton, Capt, Bengal Yorkshire Regiment, on leave, from England.
Turner, Major, Bengal R A, on duty, from Barrackpore.
Garrat, 2nd Lt Bengal unattached list, on leave, from Chamba.
Johnes, Lt, Ms 1st Lancers, en route, to England.
Dallas, Lt, Ms, Adjt, S T R V R Corps, en route to England, from Bellary.
Curtis, Col, Ms, R A, en route, to England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.

Dobbs, Col, Punjab, Comt Genl. on duty, to Jubbulpore.

OCTOBER 4.

Turner, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, A M S, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.

OCTOBER 5.

Bairnsfather, Capt, Punjab, I S C,

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE passage of the gunboats through the cataracts between Wady Halfa and Gemai was a triump of energy and skill, upon which Colonel Hunter and his staff will look back with pride. Commander Robertson and Lieutenant Beatty, R.N., with the military officers who assisted them, are to be congratulated on the manner in which the craft were handled. The Metemmeh was the first boat through the Babel-Kebir; she was followed by the Abu Klea, El Teb, Tamai, and other boats, and the correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, writing from Gemai on August 20, gives a most striking picture of the difficulties, the barges in tow having to be left behind. The first real difficulty was at the Minnekiddeh Rapids, where the river swirls rapidly round a mass of rocks. Here guy ropes had to be fixed, and Major Martyr and Lord Athlumney plunged through the seething torrent for the purpose. In the shallows of Shagaz one boat had her side ripped open, while Jurash and Kaderma could only be passed by many men hauling on the bank. The Kantara Channel and Kodenha Rapids were ascended without great difficulty, but at Fash the strong arms of 700 men of the 1st Egyptian Battalion were not too many to keep the vessels in their course.

It had been a slow and anxious business occupying three days, in which the muscles and nerves of those engaged had been severely taxed even to get thus far, and none were sorry to pause before attempting the still greater work of hauling the boats through the Bab-el-Kebir, one of those narrow gates through which this branch of the Nile comes down by steps and steeps some 50ft. in the course of 500 yards. The middle descent is the worst, where a great press of water rushes over a sharp ledge of rock. To employ steam power at this place was impossible, so a wire hawser was passed round the hull of each boat, to the bow end of which was attached a coil of some 300 fathoms, with a couple of hawsers; 1,400 men of the 1st and 15th Battalions manned these hawsers and the guys. Lieutenant Beatty stood in the bows of the Metemmeh, anxiously guarding against the bow hawsers being fouled, and every officer on board had charge of a rope to see that it was hauled upon or slackened in obedience to signal. It was an anxious moment, and the slight craft, creaking and swaying from side to side in the grip of the torrent, seemed as if she would be swept below, but little by little the combined strength of the men began to tell, and upon a zig-zag course she moved slowly ahead; at length came the final struggle, when her bows rose high out of the water as she trembled on the roaring torrent that swept over the threshold of the gate. Strong arms and winches hauled her forward, and as a wave lifted her stern she glided over the obstacle into calm water. The succeeding boats met with the same difficulties, and, though one carried away a bow hawser, the guys held her steady until the damage could be repaired. With the passage of the Bab-el-Kebir the chief obstacle was surmounted.

Lord Athlumney and Major Martyr are very gallant officers, but without denying them credit for venturesome swimming in the Nile we may observe that the black chaps think nothing of carrying out ropes and hawsers through the boiling cascades. They swim like otters from boyhood. It was, however, no ordinary feat for British officers to attempt such novel work as the officers we name performed the other day above Sarras. One correspondent relates that the men of two native battalions were engaged in work a little out of our line, namely, diving for the rails submerged in the river, which they were obliged to unscrew under water. He adds: "Fortunately all the Egyptians are almost amphibious, and are equally comfortable on the land or in the water."

The case of the Doelwyk—the Dutch steamer carrying a large cargo of arms ostensibly from Rotterdam to Kurrachee, but with more certainty for Menelik—which was captured by the Italian cruiser Etna in Italian territorial waters, has not yet been decided. According to the *Kolnische Zeitung* the origin of the cargo is still unknown. There were about 50,000 excellent rifles on board, with 2,200 cases of ammunition, which some maintain came from Riga, others from the French factory of St. Etienne, and others from London. The chests were marked I" Rapaz, Castelbro Factory, St. Etienne." Another question also arises: Were the arms ordered by Menelik through his agents, or was the Doelwyk engaged in a private enterprise? In any case the essential point is clear. They will never be allowed to reach the Shoan camp. The ship when captured seems to have been out of her course, and the Italian cruisers were on the alert, for information had been received of the passage of cargoes of arms through the Suez Canal. She was signalled to salute and hoist her flag, but took no notice of the summons and apparently endeavoured to escape, whereupon the Aretusa steamed across her bows. She then hoisted the Dutch flag and slowed down. When the nature of her cargo was discovered she was taken into Massowah. It is expected that a decision of the court in regard to the rifles will not be made until the end of the month. Several international questions concerning the position of Menelik and his relations to the Powers are affected by the matter.

Intelligence comes from Madrid that the Spanish Minister of Marine has concluded contracts for the building in Scotland of a battleship of 10,500 tons, at a cost of £750,000, a cruiser 6,500 tons, to cost £315,000, and two destroyers. A twenty-knot cruiser of 1,500 tons is also to be built in England. The cruiser (Garibaldi type), which Messrs. Ansaldo of Sestri Ponente have sold to the Spanish Government, is now known as the Cristobal Colon. She was launched recently. The other cruiser is to be named Pedro d'Aragon.

The Emperor William conferred upon the Czar the rank of Admiral of the German Fleet. His Majesty immediately telegraphed to Kiel to Admiral Hollman, Naval Secretary of State: "I have appointed His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas II. Admiral a la suite of my Navy. May my Navy perceive in this new honour evidence of my satisfaction and a stimulus to fresh efforts. Signal this message at once to the Fleet and fire a salute of twenty-one guns with Russian flags at the masthead.—WILLIAM, I.R." The event was regarded with much interest in Kiel, and when the Czar visited the port, en route for Copenhagen, the ships lately engaged in the manœuvres were in the harbour. They flew the Russian flag and fired an Imperial salute in honour of His Majesty. It is stated from Helsingfors that Russia is at last about to begin the formation of a naval station on the Mourman coast off Lapland, to be connected with St. Petersburg by a railway, via Petrosavodsk and Kemi. This Arctic station is intended to give free access to the Atlantic.

Admiral Tirpitz, at the German Emperor's request has, it is stated, made a draft of a special naval bill, demanding 100,000,000, to 150,000,000 marks (from £5,000,000 to £7,500,000 sterling) for naval purposes, which is to be laid before the Reichstag. It is understood that the navy question was thoroughly discussed by the Emperor and the Chancellor at Wilhelmshohe, that His Majesty expressed the earnest hope to see larger means granted for the Navy than hitherto, and that the Chancellor answered that a Majority is to be obtained for a large navy bill only if the promise of the reform of military jurisdiction be fulfilled.

It is interesting to note that Marshal Oyama, Japanese Minister of War, not long ago expressed his views concerning the fleet. He strongly advocated a large naval policy, and pointed out that, though the late war called for an outlay of 171,000,000 yen upon the Army, compared with 39,000,000 upon the Navy, the fleet rendered services at least as valuable as the land forces. This in itself, he said, was an argument in favour of the increase of the floating strength of the Empire, and it was, moreover, evident that the future of EasternStates depended more than anything else upon their sea power. New burdens must therefore be assumed to secure naval defence, and he regretted that the naval votes as demanded by the Minister of Marine, involving an outlay of 180,000,000 yen, had been reduced to 94,000,000. These opinions, in the mouth of so prominent a soldier, would appear to have special value, and should do much to sway public opinion in Japan.

NOTICES.

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY. ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON — RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD. HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int. se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS. A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM "VINOLIA" FOR THE SKIN BLONDEAU & Cie LONDON DEPOT Ryland Road, LONDON, N.W. For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather. Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

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WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

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Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple size) 5s. 6d., size 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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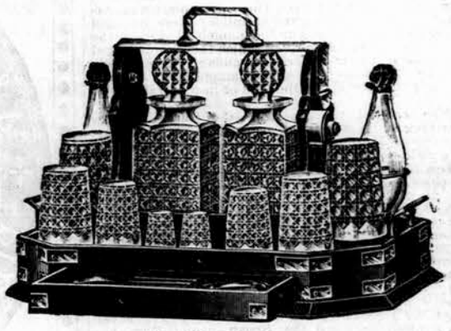

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same as supplied to
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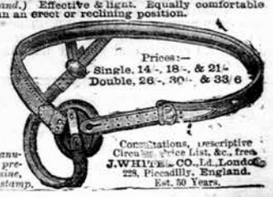

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